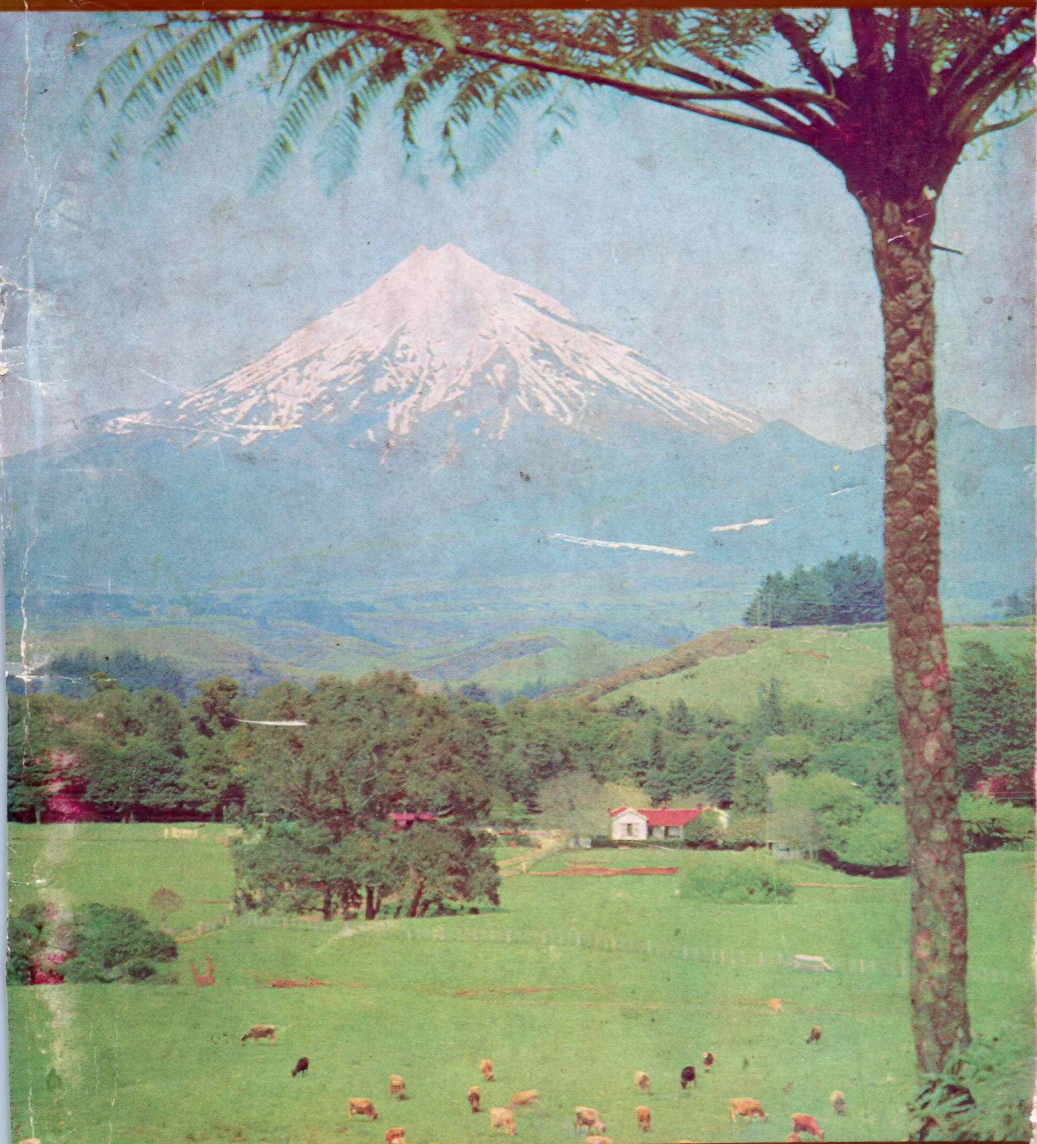


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on behalf of

THE NEW ZEALAND TOURIST ASSOCIATION

The objectives of the association are:—

- (a) To encourage and develop the New Zealand tourist industry and tourist traffic to and within New Zealand.
- (b) To establish, maintain, and operate publicity, information and public relations services.
- (c) To act as agent for any person or organisation where the Association considers it expedient or beneficial to tourists or visitors to New Zealand.
- (d) To conserve, protect and advance the interests of its members and of tourists in New Zealand.
- (e) To promote and maintain high standards of service and ethics in all branches of the tourist industry.
- (f) To protect the New Zealand Tourist Association sign or insignia, which is indicative of good management, courtesy, service, sustained standards and general high business principles.
- (g) To encourage tourists and visitors to co-operate with the Association by making known any reasonable complaint which will be immediately investigated and by making suggestions to improve tourist facilities.



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GEOGRAPHY

Modern transport has considerably lessened New Zealand's isolation in the South Pacific Ocean, but nevertheless her nearest neighbour, Australia, is 1,400 miles (2,250 kilometres) to the west. The North, South and Stewart Islands extend over 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres), from the temperate North to nearly 47 degrees south, where Invercargill is one of the most southern cities in the world.

With a total area of 103,000 square miles New Zealand is slightly larger than Britain and about the same size as the State of Colorado, U.S.A. Its position in the Southern Hemisphere corresponds to that of Spain or California in the Northern Hemisphere.

The North and South Islands are each about 500 miles long and are separated by Cook Strait which is 20 miles wide at the narrowest point. Stewart Island, much smaller, lies south of the South Island and is separated by the turbulent Foveaux Strait.

New Zealand has 4,300 miles (6,880 kilometres) of coastline, with many excellent natural anchorages, but few natural deepwater ports. Two-thirds of the land is under occupation, and the remainder is mostly mountains, lakes and forests. The surface of New Zealand is mainly rolling, hilly or mountainous, with little plainsland. The South Island, the more mountainous of the two main islands, has 27 peaks of 10,000 feet or more, the highest being Mount Cook.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

The climate is temperate and comparatively equable. The sunshine average is about 2,000 hours annually, and in most parts of the country vegetation grows all year round. This factor and an evenly distributed rainfall make possible remarkable agricultural productivity. The hottest and coldest part of New Zealand lies in the interior of the South Island where summer temperatures reach the 90's and winter brings as much as 15 degrees of frost.

The prevalent westerly winds, together with the mountain ranges, tend to create the contrast of moist, cloudy areas in the west and drier, sunnier regions in the east.

The summer is not excessively hot, but the sea bathing season extends over six months. Snow falls in the mountainous country in winter, but there is no general winter freeze-up. The seasons in New Zealand are the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere. When Britain and America suffer winter's cold, New Zealand is bathed in summer sunshine.

SPRING: September, October, November.

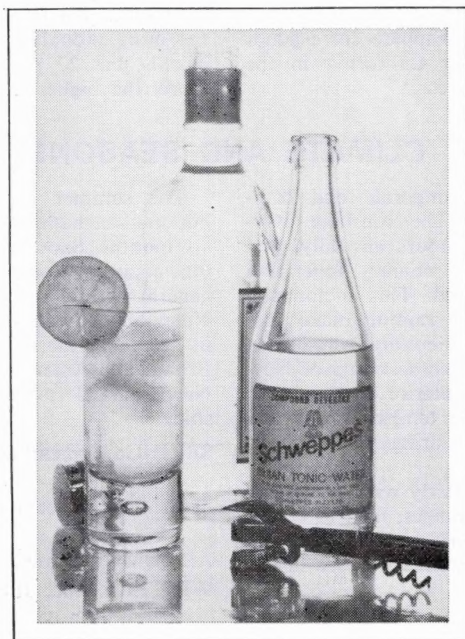
SUMMER: December, January, February.

AUTUMN: March, April, May.

WINTER: June, July, August.

Shade Temperatures	Auckland	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin
Maximum	81 (27)	79 (26)	90 (32)	86 (30)
Minimum	37 (3)	34 (1)	25 (-4)	28 (-2)
Average	61 (16)	54 (12)	53 (12)	52 (11)
Rainfall				
Inches	49	49	26	31
Rainy days	173	158	116	167
Sunshine				
Hours	2,093	2,012	1,990	1,734

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HISTORY

In 1950, the Maori people celebrated the six hundredth anniversary of the great migration of their forbears from mystery-shrouded Hawaiki to New Zealand, in 1350 — almost a century and a-half before Columbus, with the aid of a compass, groped his way across the Atlantic.

No migration of a seafaring race exceeds in adventure and achievement that of the Maori people in their journey from the Central Pacific to New Zealand six hundred years ago.

It was a planned migration, made necessary by the combined pressure of food shortages and tribal discord. The destination was pre-determined. The land now known as New Zealand had twice previously been visited by Maori voyagers, the record of whose journeys had become an established part of the rich orally-preserved history of the Maori people.

In long, ornately-carved canoes, those warlike Polynesian emigres conquered thousands of miles of ocean, relying on their own methods of navigation and on the stars to guide them. But they steered their course with remarkable intelligence and courage. For those who live today in a world almost fully explored, it is hard to realise how stupendous was their achievement.

Their food on the voyage was dried fish, and whatever fruit and vegetables they could carry from their island home of Hawaiki. Their drinking water was stored in gourds.

The fleet numbered seven canoes, each carrying a complement of chiefs, their wives and families and followers. The canoes were named *Tainui*, *Te Arawa*, *Matatua*, *Horouta*, *Tokomaru*, *Aotea* and *Takitimu*, and their adventurous voyage to New Zealand is preserved in traditional story and song.

According to historians the canoes made landfall at points on New Zealand's North Island coast. At first the newcomers built their homes and villages along the coast-line, but as their population grew they explored inland, finding the country much to their liking and the food plentiful.

Here, too, they found another people

—a darker skinned race now known as the *Morioris* — about whose origins very little is known. Today the *Morioris* are extinct, for the Maoris gradually eliminated them in battle and through intermarriage.

And so the Maori came to New Zealand and settled here. From each of the canoes there sprang a tribe and then sub-tribes; and proud indeed is the modern Maori who can trace his ancestry directly back to one of the seven canoes which voyaged from Hawaiki 600 years ago.

The origins of the Maori, and for that matter of the whole Polynesian race, are obscure. One of the greatest authorities was Sir Peter Buck, himself part-Maori, and at the time of his death Director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. Sir Peter considered that in remote ages the Polynesian people probably lived in some part of India and worked east, but myths and legends transmitted orally do not reach back that far.

"They must have sojourned in Indonesia in order to reach the Pacific," said Sir Peter. "During their stay in Indonesia the sea salt entered their blood and changed them from landsmen to seamen. When the pressure of Mongoloid people pouring in from the mainland became oppressive, the Polynesians turned their gaze towards the East, and started one of the greatest adventures of man . . ."

That adventure took them to the far-flung island groups that stretch across the central Pacific, and it is in one of these that the legendary Hawaiki of the Maoris is supposed to have been located.

The Maori brought to New Zealand his early Polynesian culture, which is still much in evidence. Even today in the march of modern education, the old Polynesian arts are not forgotten and the best in the old Maori culture is encouraged. The Maoris' myths and legends are poetically beautiful and stirring; their dances have rhythm and grace, and their customs and rites are imbued with the wisdom and fantasy of their forefathers. Their social system was well-ordered, if feudal, and in war, which among the tribes was almost continu-

ous, the Maori fought fiercely and intelligently.

Today, the stories and legends are told and the songs chanted to the rhythm of their dances only on special occasions, or when there are great tribal gatherings or entertainments. Then the Maori dons traditional dress and steps back into the past.

The Maoris are recognised as one of the most advanced of the coloured races. In the main they are tall, with good physique; their hair is black and waved, not lank or fuzzy; their eyes are brown, their noses usually aquiline and their lips clean-lined. They are intelligent and adaptable, and in present-day New Zealand have fitted into modern ways of life with a natural aptitude.

In education, as in all things, the Maori has equal status with his European, or pakeha contemporary. All State primary and secondary schools and universities are open to him. Social standing in New Zealand has no relation to colour, and the Maori youth of today lives much the same sort of life as the European.

As Sir Peter Buck said: "The Maoris are Maori as regards racial origin, but in nationality they are as British as anything which ever came out of Britain."

Typical of the classic stories of the great migration is the legend of the canoe Te Arawa, handed on by word of mouth from generation to generation. The legend is a fascinating blend of history, adventure and fantasy.

In Hawaiki, in 1350 A.D., so goes the legend, there lived a Maori tribe called Ngati Ohomairangi, or for short Nga Oho. Because of tribal wars and a shortage of food, the tribe planned to leave Hawaiki and to sail for Aotearoa (the Land of the Long White Cloud), as their tradition named New Zealand.

They set about building a canoe, skilled craftsmen carving it magnificently, using axes that had been made from the greenstone brought from Aotearoa many years before, and when completed the canoe was named Te Arawa.

The canoe was provisioned and the chiefs and their followers gathered to board her. But there was something that had not been done that was worrying Tamatekapua, son of the chief of the Nga

Oho who was the leader of the Arawa canoe. Ever since the first tree had been felled and the first chip cut from the hull to fashion the Arawa, the vessel had been in a tapu state, still under the power of forest gods. But it was essential that the canoe be made clean by proper ceremonies performed by a priest. Gods of the sea and wind had to be calmed by prayer and sacrifice before the migrants set out.

Tamatekapua, or Tama for short, thought of the priest Ngataroirangi who, at that time, was about to sail in the canoe Tainui also bound for Aotearoa. Here, he knew, was a man whose prayers would guarantee a safe voyage for Te Arawa.

So an invitation was sent to the priest, and he came with his wife Keoroa, but once they were aboard the unscrupulous Tama set sail with them — virtually kidnapping them.

At first all went well. The weather was fair and the crew of Te Arawa pulled strongly till the spray flew from their paddles, the sails filled with wind and the carved figurehead with its mother-of-pearl eyes was set towards the southern horizon. But Tama upset the peace by making love to Keoroa, angering Ngatoro the husband, who vowed vengeance.

Ngatoro cried to the gods for aid, for wind to blow against the canoe, for the stars to change and confuse the steersman, for waves to swamp the craft. The gods answered by sending a wind of gale force, till the waves grew mountainous and Te Arawa was forced into a great whirlpool and into the throat of the monster Te Parata. The prow disappeared beneath the swirling water, people were swept overboard and most cargo lost. The frightened people implored the impassive priest to save them and the canoe. Finally Ngatoro had pity on them and chanted anew his incantations. The wind ceased, the water became calm and the canoe was drawn from the grasp of Te Parata.

At last, after many adventures, the coast of Aotearoa came into sight, and the weary voyagers pulled into the mouth of the Kaituna River, in the Bay of Plenty on the East coast of the North Island. They dropped anchor

and slept till morning. Today, a beacon marks the place where Te Arawa anchored at Maketu, and two stones in the water named Tokaparore, meaning the bow anchor, and Tokatarua, the stern anchor, are tapu or sacred.

The newcomers settled round Maketu, which they named after a place in their old homeland. Maketu is one of the few Maori place names in New Zealand that defies translation.

The canoe Te Arawa lay upon the beach of Maketu where she had been hauled and covered by a thatched shelter. Then one night a man named Raumati, who was closely connected to the people of the Tainui canoe, set fire to the canoe. Whether the destruction was by accident or intent has never been discovered, but it cost Raumati his head.

To commemorate the name of their ancestral canoe the Nga Oho people called themselves Te Arawa, the name by which their descendants are known to this day.

Some of the Arawa chiefs explored inland with their followers until they occupied all the land from Maketu to the Rotorua and Taupo districts.

Eventually Maketu had a population of some thousands, till the tribes spread inland. Today the little town has only 150 people—Maori and European. But historic associations and landmarks are not its only attractions. There is splendid fishing of all kinds, with trout in the river, and in the deep waters kingfish, mako shark and swordfish. Within a mile of the town are hot springs with great curative properties.

Meanwhile the Rotorua and Taupo areas have become the largest centres of the Arawas—descendants of some of those who came in the Arawa canoe. Their great meeting house at Rotorua is named Tamatekapua, after the chief who founded their tribe back in 1350. Important tribal gatherings are held in this lovely meeting house, which has some fine examples of Maori carving and weaving.

And here, too, Royalty and other distinguished visitors have been entertained by the direct descendants of those who made the great migration from Hawaiki 600 years ago.

European Discovery

New Zealand was named by its first European discoverer, the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman — who mapped several hundred miles of the coastline in 1642. The country was not visited again by Europeans for more than 100 years when Captain James Cook, of the British Royal Navy, carried out a thorough exploration of the coastline in a series of three outstanding voyages after 1769.

Early Settlement

Before 1840 New Zealand was a wild, and isolated corner of the world. Kororareka, in the Bay of Islands in the North Island, chief European settlement and headquarters of the Pacific whaling fleets, was notorious for lawlessness.

The British Government finally decided to extend the British sovereignty to New Zealand, and Captain William Hobson was sent out to negotiate with the Maori people. In 1840 leading Maori chiefs and representatives signed the Treaty of Waitangi. In return for transferring the sovereignty of New Zealand to Britain, the Maori people were guaranteed possession of their lands and were accorded the rights and privileges of British subjects.

In 1852 New Zealand was granted self-government. This took the form of a loose type of federation until 1876, when the Provincial Governments were abolished.

Gold Rush

In the 1860s gold was discovered in Otago and Westland, and later in the Thames district of the North Island. Gold-seekers poured in by the thousands especially from Australia and the West Coast of North America, and the gold fields earned New Zealand new wealth at a time when she was struggling to find a solid economic footing.

By the 1870s the best of the gold-rush days were over. Timber, once the main export, had also yielded first place to wool as an overseas-exchange earner. In 1882 refrigeration of foodstuffs during the long sea voyage between New Zealand and Europe was successfully introduced. This laid the foundation for the development of great new farming industries specialising in the production of meat and dairy produce for British and other overseas markets.

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Customs Regulations

Passports: All visitors, except naturalised or British-born persons arriving from Australia, must produce valid passports. Nationals of British Commonwealth countries, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Monaco, Lichtenstein and Metropolitan France need not have visas. Others must, except for visitors "in transit", i.e. those booked out on the first available transport — if no longer than 21 days from arrival in New Zealand.

Entry Permit Requirements

- (1) Persons of British birth and European descent may travel to New Zealand without prior application for an entry permit whether they intend to enter New Zealand as visitors or as permanent residents.
- (2) The following classes of persons may travel to New Zealand for a visit not exceeding six months without making prior application to New Zealand for an entry permit. Entry formalities will be completed on arrival in New Zealand.
 - (a) Aliens with valid passports visaed for New Zealand.
 - (b) Nationals of the 10 countries mentioned with whom New Zealand has reciprocal visa abolition arrangements.
 - (c) Naturalised British subjects of wholly European race.
 - (d) Persons in possession of an entry certificate issued by a Government Office overseas.

Visitors who come within categories (a), (b) and (c) are advised to obtain certificates from a N.Z. Government Office overseas to facilitate their entry on arrival. Aliens spending longer than three months in N.Z. must register with the Justice Department.

Persons arriving and departing by the same ship do not need entry permits.

Motor Vehicles: Visitors may temporarily import their motor vehicles under the tryptique or carnet systems for 12 months. An import licence is required. The above facilities must leave a refundable cash deposit with the Collector of Customs. Visitors cannot in any circumstance sell in New Zealand such an automobile. If a tourist complies with these conditions, he may be allowed to import a left-hand drive vehicle (N.Z. traffic travels on the left-hand side of the road), which, unless it is covered by the International Convention on Road Traffic, must be registered in N.Z. in the tourist's name.

Duty: Customs duty is not charged on worn clothing or other personal effects not intended for sale in New Zealand; nor on up to 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars, or half-a-pound of tobacco, or one quart of wine or spirits. Sporting guns must be registered. Automatic pistols and revolvers are forbidden.

Health: Generally speaking there are no special regulations for visitors arriving by sea, but air travellers (with one exception), must produce international certificates of vaccination against small-pox. The exception applies to those travelling from Australia or the Pacific Islands who have spent 14 days in those areas.

Duration of Visit

Naturally, the time you have available and the amount you wish to spend will largely govern the extent of your New Zealand holiday. The important point to remember, however, is that the North and South Islands present a striking contrast in types of scenery and attractions. No tour is complete unless it embraces both. New Zealand's variety is so great and there is so much to see and do that only one island can be comprehensively covered in less than a fortnight. Generally, tours covering both islands require from 19 to 29 days, depending on the amount of internal air transport in the itinerary.

MOKO the ancient Maori art of tattooing was considered to have discontinued about the turn of the century; however, a few old ladies living in remote districts enable us in 1969 to witness the closing of a page of history — see page 56.

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CURRENCY

There are no restrictions on the currency which tourists may bring to New Zealand through normal banking channels. New Zealand currency, since the 10th July, 1967, is dollars and cents. Banks will buy currency at the following rates:

£1 sterling	.....	\$2.12 N.Z.
\$1 Australian	.....	\$1.00 N.Z.

\$1.00 Fijian	.....	\$0.975 N.Z.
1 Rand South African	.....	\$1.21 N.Z.
\$1 United States	.....	\$1.13 N.Z.
\$1 Canadian	.....	\$1.20 N.Z.

These rates apply to travellers cheques; there is a slightly lower rate paid for notes and coins. South African, United States and Canadian exchange rates fluctuate slightly.

COST OF A NEW ZEALAND HOLIDAY

Travelling costs in New Zealand vary widely, according to the regions visited and the standard of accommodation desired, but for N.Z. \$340 you can spend three weeks visiting all main cities and tourist resorts. This price covers transport by scheduled air, coach and rail services, a full programme of sightseeing excursions, accommodation at leading hotels, all meals and even taxi fares where necessary.

Such a tour includes one day at each of the main cities—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin—visits to the Waitomo Caves—the Rotorua and Wairakei thermal areas—the Chateau Tongariro in Tongariro National Park (mountain playground of the North

Island)—Mount Cook in the Southern Alps—the popular lakeside resort of Queenstown, Milford Sound and Lake Te Anau. It allows two full days at Rotorua, Queenstown and Milford, with ample time for sightseeing at all resorts.

New Zealand's excellent public transport services make it easy to plan "independent" tours; **Conducted party coach tours are regularly operated by Trans Tours (N.Z.) Ltd—Group Travel (N.Z.) Ltd.—Mount Cook and Southern Lakes Tourist Company — Newmans Coach Tours and the Government Tourist Bureau.** From Australia, special "air-conomy Tours" of New Zealand are available at greatly reduced rates between mid-April and early December.

ACCOMMODATION

Most New Zealand cities, towns and tourist resorts offer a variety of hotel accommodation at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$16.00 a day inclusive of meals; rooms with private bath/shower and toilet are available. Pre-booking is advisable. Costs are generally lower in smaller towns and private hotels and guest houses in most centres provide still cheaper rates.

Motels are available in most parts and

are popular with families and groups. Prices range from \$4.50 to \$8.00 a night for one or two persons, each additional person being charged about \$2.00 and each child about \$1.00. There are some variations.

Readers will find more details of accommodation advertised in this publication or by consulting the **Automobile Association handbooks listing holiday chalets, cabins and camping grounds.**

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- 2nd DAY Waitomo-Chateau Tongariro Hotel.
At the foot of Mt Ruapehu.
- 3rd DAY Chateau-Lake Taupo-Wairakei Hotel
- 4th DAY Wairakei-Rotorua.
International Hotel.
Visits to Thermal Area, Maori Village etc.
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By Rental Car US\$96.00 per person
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5 DAY TOUR OF THE SOUTH ISLAND

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- 2nd DAY Dunedin-Lake Te Anau-Milford Sound Hotel.
- 3rd DAY Milford Sound-Queenstown.
O'Connells Hotel.
Gondolalift to Skyline Restaurant for luncheon.
- 4th DAY Queenstown-Lake Wanaka-Mt Cook.
Hermitage Hotel.
- 5th DAY Mt. Cook-Christchurch.
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For those desiring to travel by rental car or by car & driver, it is recommended that an additional night be spent at Queenstown.

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MAIN CITIES

Though to the rest of the world New Zealand is best known as a farming country, 45 per cent of the population lives in the four main cities — Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin; and over 60 per cent live in the 18 cities and their surrounding urban areas. These city dwellers are not cut off from the scenic beauties that have made New Zealand famous or from the equally splendid facilities for sport and recreation.

AUCKLAND is beautifully situated and attractive in itself. It has a population of 500,000 (October 1964). It is the biggest industrial centre, and its enterprises include ship-building, sugar refining, fruit canning, brewing, meat freezing and timber processing. With town planning, zoning arrived in time to keep industry in its place. Auckland's warm and pleasant climate and its situation on lovely Waitemata harbour make it a most agreeable place to live. The harbour provides unsurpassed swimming, yachting and boating, and adds to the scenic attraction of many suburbs. The harbour bridge that links the city with the North Shore is a popular tourist attraction. With plenty of room for expansion the suburbs of Auckland are, almost without exception, notable for wide streets, neat houses, and excellent and spacious gardens.

WELLINGTON, the capital, at the southern tip of the North Island, is centrally placed to the whole of New Zealand, with a splendid natural hill-rimmed harbour. It is a city with great advantages and much beauty, but handicapped by lack of flat land for expansion. Residential suburbs have sprawled along adjacent valleys, up and over the surrounding hills, and along the nearby west coast. Living space for many Wellingtonians is found in the nearby Hutt Valley and in townships along the main railway line to the north. Expansion in the Hutt Valley of recent years has been remarkable, and the combined populations of Wellington City and the

MAIN CITIES

Hutt Valley are 270,000 (October 1964). Wellington's city view is dominated by Parliament Building. In recent years many fine business buildings have been erected, and more are planned. The Public Library, Art Gallery, Dominion Museum and Victoria University are cultural establishments of a high order.

CHRISTCHURCH, the South Island's largest city, lies on the banks of the small but pretty Avon River, about one-third of the way down the South Island's east coast. The centre of the rich agricultural province of Canterbury, Christchurch is a go-ahead city with thriving manufacturing industries. Yet Christchurch has been able to preserve a calm and graciousness unknown in most progressive centres of today. The province was colonised under the aegis of the Church of England by selected pioneers whose efforts left a lovely city for their descendants. Its focal point is a square in which stands the Anglican Cathedral, and within a mile of the city's centre Hagley Park, of 450 acres, contains botanic gardens, a polo ground, cricket and football fields, lawn tennis courts, and a golf course. Christchurch is often called "the garden city". Its population of 240,000 is bound to increase steadily, with the great advantages in space, and hydro-electricity that the city offers. At Lyttelton it has a good port.

DUNEDIN, population 110,000, with a strong Scottish atmosphere, is the South Island's second city. It is the capital of the province of Otago, and was colonised by Scotsmen who immediately began to build a city planned as a miniature Edinburgh. The traditional Scots respect for education is evident in the schools and colleges. It has the oldest university in New Zealand and the Dominion's only medical faculty, from which many men of achievement in practice and research have graduated. Industrially, Dunedin is well equipped with a wide range of manufacturing and processing industries. It has a moderately good port.

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SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE



Hunters with their array of trophy Wapiti and Red Deer heads obtained during three weeks' shooting in rugged country above George and Bligh Sounds, Fiordland, approached via the Glaisnock River at the head of the North Fiord, Lake Te Anau.



Mr Tu Kahu with a head of a fine 14 pointer shot in the back country near Lake Taupo. NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON



Wild boars are found in many parts of N.Z. They have descended from pigs liberated by Captain Cook late in the 18th century. NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

Irrespective of whether your definition of sport is the old shootin' fishin' and huntin' triplet of the English squire, or whether it is mountaineering, horse-racing and athletic games, New Zealand has just about the lot.

Where else in the world could a man catch a monster game fish and a rainbow trout and shoot three deer in half a day? Ted Williams, an American sportsman, did it in New Zealand at his first attempt on February 23, 1964: proof, surely, that no other country can provide such a diversity of sport in so small an area. If you are still a sceptic, maybe you will be lucky enough to get an invitation to the annual dinner of the Taupo Rod and Gun Club, where the menu is usually locally-taken trout, venison, quail, wild pork, pheasant and duck. The toheroas come from a sea beach.

The variety and the changing pattern in the sporting scene enthrall the visitor to New Zealand. A deep-sea fisherman comes back after a few years' absence and finds that, while the 1,000lb monsters have mysteriously sought other waters, an extra complement of tuna, bonito and kingfish is there to excite him.

The stalker may be torn between admiration of a magnificent 18-pointer on the skyline or a mountain panorama rivalling that of Switzerland. If he's a golfer he may see at Rotorua a bunkered fellow-sportsman gingerly taking his stance in a trembling crater and using a steaming fumarole as a sighter to the green.

Mountain Sports

Those who love nature will find in New Zealand a green and lovely land, with a thousand curving beaches and offshore islets sparkling in the sun, towering vistas of mountain scenery, weird volcanic ferment in the north and majestic forest-lands in the south. One may tramp all day along the "roof of the South Island" (the Southern Alps) without putting finger to trigger and still feel amply rewarded by the sight of a dozen "ten-thousanders" and great rivers of ice flowing down into the rain forests within sight of the Pacific Ocean.

Mt. Cook (12,349ft.) and the Hermitage are the main rendezvous for mountaineers. Although climbing is now

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

partly mechanised, ski-planes being used to supply high huts and base camps and even land climbers and skiers on the glaciers, this is no place for tyros. Climbing is tough, avalanches are a constant danger, and sudden, severe shifts in weather may overwhelm the inexperienced. These conditions produced men like Hillary and Lowe.

Skiing is the popular sport at these mountain resorts, particularly on the fields at Mt. Cook and Coronet Peak in the South Island and Mt. Ruapehu in the north. For both climbing and skiing highly-qualified guides and instructors are available. Accommodation is good. The Tourist and Publicity Department and Government Tourist Bureau have all the data necessary for intending visitors, and the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand (Wellington) not only safeguard the interests of its thousands of members but warmly welcomes climbers from overseas.

In the South Island 220 peaks are above 7,500ft., but the North Island mountains are mainly below 6,000ft., inviting a different type of mountaineering or tramping from the rock and glacier work needed in the south. The northern ranges are mostly heavily forested and require physical fitness and a high standard of bushcraft. Visitors need to appreciate that even tramping in New Zealand is a demanding sport, far removed from the hiking or rambling of other countries. The New Zealand trampster is hard and disciplined; he is equipped to cope with camping out all night in isolated country in bad weather, can find his way through mist and fog, and must know the techniques of "pass-hopping." Most of New Zealand's best mountaineers graduated from this tough school of tramping.

Hunting, in the English sense of horse and hounds, developed in New Zealand in the open pastoral areas near Auckland, in the rolling Hawke's Bay country and on the plains of Canterbury and Southland. New Zealand has no foxes, so the hare becomes the quarry and still provides good sport. Show jumping and pony clubs are also popular.



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DEER HUNTING

"What about some deer-stalking this weekend?" From the city man of moderate means in almost any other country, this question could only be intended humorously. But not in New Zealand. Red and fallow deer, imported many years ago to improve the colonists' food supply and to give them sport and revenue from hunting licences, have multiplied until in some areas they have threatened forest lands and rightly or wrongly have been classed as pests.

Other game-animals introduced over the years and to a greater or lesser degree falling into the same class a sambar, Japanese sika, chamois, thar, wapiti, Javan Rusa, Virginian deer, goats and wild pig.

The main difference between stalking in New Zealand and in other lands lies in the country's attitude towards the sport. In Scotland, deer are carefully preserved and poaching is a crime. To shoot at all, the hunter must be both wealthy and fortunately placed. Even in the United States deer are closely protected, and during the short hunting season there is a limit of one beast for each hunter. Not so in New Zealand.

The most immediate factor for any overseas hunter to consider is the problem of finding his deer. This is no game for weaklings. The rivers are swift, the bush is thick and more often than not some hours of tough tramping and climbing must be undertaken before the hunter is close to his quarry. The deer are there, and in large numbers; but nowadays competition for them is heavy. Government-employed cullers (hunters) account for a great many each year and recently there has been a rapid increase in the venison export trade. Meat hunters, many of them working with light aircraft, helicopters and landrovers, are making considerable inroads into the deer population. Consequently the deer herds are being harried from point to point and driven farther into country extremely hard of access.

New Zealand is thus a most competitive country in which to hunt for game. Good hunting areas are keenly sought

DEER HUNTING

and jealously guarded. It is a matter of the survival of the fittest, not only for the hunters but for the deer themselves, which after some 30 years of continual hunting pressure by day and night have developed into extremely cunning and wary animals. Nevertheless, they are still there and can be taken by two types of hunting: open stalking and bush-hunting.

Bush-hunting is actively seeking game in cover. The practice of "posting" or watching a likely-looking deer track or piece of country in timbered area applies only in hunting deer with a restricted home range such as the Virginian and, to a lesser extent, the fallow deer. Bush-hunting requires patience and stealth, good eyesight and the ability to snap-shoot. With red deer, the first shot does not necessarily mean the last sight of its kin nearby. Often they run for only some 50 yards through the bush, stop and look back. If speedily followed they will in most cases be found standing not far in cover and at the mercy of an accurate snap-shooter.

Disturbed game, whether in open country or bush, will often stop for a shout or whistle, and that moment of confusion or inquiry is often just enough for a quick shot. Likely places to find forest game are along the junctions of flats with hills and mountains, particularly where mountain streams reach the flats, and along mountain or hill spurs where most deer tracks are found. The rutting or "roaring" season, February to April roughly, is the ideal time for bush-hunting, as the stags of most species may be located by their calls or the noise they make lumbering through the bush and looking for an opponent.

Open stalking requires more care, generally speaking, because if the quarry is visible it's a fair bet that he can see you, too. Much of the same tactical approach applies, but with open stalking there is a greater need for planning the stalk. The visiting hunter will live and move in some of the most impressive scenic areas in the world. Deer are high-country dwellers, inhabiting bushclad mountain slopes and the tussock area

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above. In both the North and South Islands this high, rugged country has supreme scenic values.

Deer may be shot anywhere, at any time of the year, and the visiting stalker will receive much encouragement. To avoid wasted time and effort it pays to check with the New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association about Government-culler and meat-hunter activity in the area. Both are thorough and few deer will be found in an area recently covered by them.

For the visitor, a professional guide is highly recommended. In recent years some experienced hunters have started "safari" organisations to cater for the needs of overseas sportsmen. There are now 11 of these, who offer three different types of safari:

- Some meet clients at the airport and travel throughout New Zealand to the different areas at an all-inclusive cost, arranging the complete safari.
- Others guide only for certain species and in their own districts, which they know exceptionally well.
- Others again have established lodges on their own land, or land over which they have control.

All these men have invested much, have great experience in guiding and have won reputations for successful safaris—they have to be good to stay ahead of local competition.

Each year brings stories of success by overseas hunters such as Frank C. Hibben, the American Weatherby Trophy Award winner in 1965 (a record 12-point red stag and trophy heads of fallow, chamois, thar and sambur). Dr George Van Open took the fourth biggest bull thar in world records, a bigger chamois than he had ever taken in Austria, eight red stags, nine bull thar, eight chamois, goats and fallow deer, and a 12-point bull elk.

The beauty of trophy shooting in New Zealand is that a sportsman does not have to stop on bagging one trophy, but may carry on looking for bigger and better ones throughout his stay. Nowhere else in the world is this possible, with no licence fee to pay and no bag limits.

It is advisable to inquire through the New Zealand Tourist Association who are aware of the guiding facilities offer-

ing and able to advise what will best suit individual requirements.

Probably the most common rifle used by New Zealanders is the converted .303 Lee-Enfield service rifle, admirably suitable for all New Zealand game and for local conditions. Other high-powered rifles with a flatter long-range trajectory and greater hitting power are the .270, 30/60, 30.06 and 7mm. However, the choice of a rifle is largely a matter of individual taste.

Following is a list of deer species and where, generally speaking, they are to be found:

Red deer:

By far the most numerous and found throughout the country with main concentrations in the mountain regions of both North and South Islands.

Fallow deer:

Main colonies are in the Wanganui (North Island) and Southland (South Island) areas.

Chamois and Thar:

In the high-country areas of the Southern Alps, south Westland and Fiordland.

Sambur:

Mainly in the Lake Taupo (North Island) region with a smaller herd in the Manawatu (North Island) and another east of Rotorua (North Island).

Javan Rusa:

On the Kaingaroa Plains near Rotorua.

Japanese Sika:

Central North Island regions.

Virginia:

Stewart Island (off the southern end of the South Island) and Lake Wakatipu (Southern Lakes, South Island).

Wapiti (Elk):

Fiordland (southwestern South Island).

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BIG GAME FISHING



Trolling for a strike from the big game fish in the open sea. Bay of Islands, North Auckland.



The crew of the "Sou-East" launch tow a Hammerhead Shark ashore for weighing. Mayor Island.



Boating a Thresher Shark caught by Mr Williams of U.S.A. off Mayor Island, Bay of Plenty. Auckland Province.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

Big-game fishing in New Zealand waters began more than 50 years ago almost by accident—big fish kept breaking the primitive gear used to catch yellowtail. On February 12, 1915, Major A. D. Campbell, of Scotland, boated a 233lb. striped marlin in the Bay of Islands, the first caught on a rod in New Zealand. Since that time New Zealand waters have been fished consistently and have won a world-wide reputation.

Game-fishing was looked upon as a sport only for millionaires when it began to boom in the 1920s. Then New Zealand waters proved to be second to none for the size, number and variety of fish caught. The late Zane Grey's visit in 1926, and his subsequent book "The Angler's El Dorado", made the fishing known around the world. From then on the sport never looked back.

When fishing recommenced after the Second World War, hundreds of ordinary people took up deep-sea angling. Many New Zealanders from all walks of life now have one day or more of fishing each year. Their numbers are growing so fast it is getting almost impossible to book a charter boat at peak periods of the season.

The coastal waters of New Zealand teem with fish of all descriptions, but those which can be regarded as big game are the broadbill swordfish, blue, black and striped marlin mako, thresher and hammerhead sharks, yellowtail (kingfish) and tuna. The marlin provide thrills equal to any obtained elsewhere and many celebrated anglers have testified to the quality of the sport.

The game-fishing waters are on the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Varying in width, they stretch 300 miles from Mangonui in the far north to the eastern most sweep of Bay of Plenty.

The coastline is indented with numerous bays, inlets, coves and harbours, with a protective screen of islets at varying distances from the mainland. The northern harbours are strikingly beautiful and some are almost landlocked. Anglers who contemplate sport among the big-game fish of these coast waters

BIG GAME FISHING

can therefore depend upon sheltered and pleasant bases for their excursions. These snug harbours and bays are safe in almost all weathers.

The six main bases for deep-sea anglers are Whangaroa, the Bay of Islands, Tutukaka (near Whangarei), Kawau Island, Mercury Bay and Tauranga. All the fishing grounds are less than 200 miles or four hours' drive from Auckland, the main tourist entry port of the North Island. For tourists in a hurry the fishing bases may be reached in an hour or less by amphibian aircraft, allowing visitors with only a day to spare a full day's fishing—an attraction that probably no other country can offer.

An instance of this was provided in February, 1958, when an American sportsman, Mr. Philip B. Taber, of Buffalo, arrived in Auckland on the liner Monterey. He had a one-day stop-over in Auckland and an urge to try game-fishing. After an early breakfast he stepped from the ship into a taxi, was driven a mile or so to board an amphibian which took an hour to reach Otehei Bay, in the Bay of Islands. Mr Taber caught a mako shark of 320lb., returned to Otehei Bay at 5 p.m. and was back on board the liner at 6 p.m. telling fellow passengers about his battle with the fish.

There is a vast difference between Mr. Taber's mode of travel, launch and tackle and facilities Zane Grey used 30 years earlier. Mr. Grey, of course, designed his own rods and reels, bearing no relation to today's streamlined marvels. The deep-sea launches now used make those Grey used look like rowing skiffs.

There are few regulations in New Zealand big-game fishing, there are no closed waters, and no licence fees. In fact, the only regulations an angler need concern himself with are those that say that swordfish and marlin may be taken on a rod and line, the line no heavier than 39-thread of 130lb., and no more than four swordfish or marlin may be taken from one boat in one day. The season extends from November 1 to June 30. Early every morning through



Boating a Swordfish in the water off Mayor Island, Bay of Plenty. Auckland.

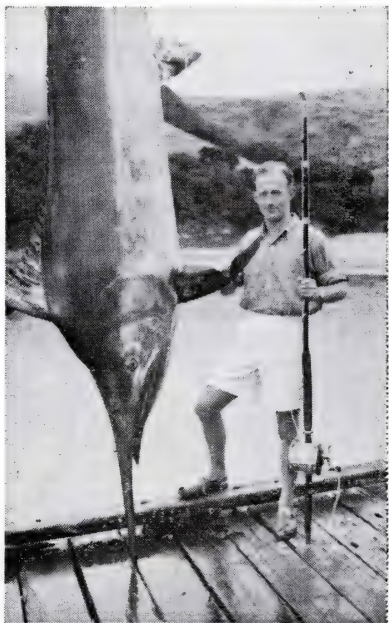
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Mr E. P. Andreas, of N.S.W., with 678lb Black Marlin. Otehei Bay.

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BIG GAME FISHING



Mr R. M. Don with his 742lb Black Marlin. Otehei Bay.

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The end of a battle. A Marlin is landed on the stern of the launch "Aquaris" much to the admiration of the fishermen. Bay of Islands, Northland.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

this period fast modern launches leave each centre to hunt in the open ocean and round the reefs and islands for game-fish. The best months for fishing are February, March and April, although fish, more particularly sharks, may be caught at any time of the year.

Launches vary from 30ft. to 45ft., but many more amateur anglers are pursuing the fish in their small private boats. Anglers usually become members of the fishing club at the port they use, and as members they are eligible for cash prizes and trophies in contests conducted each season. Charter launches, all licensed to carry up to four fishermen and skippered by men expert in the art of big game fishing, are available for hire at all the fishing centres. All of them are equipped with first-class fishing tackle, the use of which is included in the daily charter rate. These rates are between \$30 and \$40 a day. This is the price for the launch, not the fee per person. Most of the launches have radio telephones, invaluable as a safety measure and also as a means of finding out where the best strikes are being made. The majority are twin-chair boats towing two or three marlin baits and a tuna lure or two, but there are boats with flying bridges and four chairs that can tow four or five baits and a couple of lures as well.

The main game-fish of New Zealand is the striped marlin, and the true sword-fish (the broadbill) is only rarely caught here. Several have been seen through Bay of Islands—the first since 1928—made headline news. Striped Marlin average 250lb. but every season several of 400lb are caught. Striped marlin are one of the gamest fish in the ocean and their tremendous leaps and acrobatics when hooked have to be seen to be believed. The incredible way they can walk across the surface of the sea literally on their tails, the height to which they jump and the speed with which they swim leave fishermen gasping—both in admiration and for breath as they battle for control.

Mako sharks run second in numbers caught and for their fighting qualities

BIG GAME FISHING

are regarded by fishermen as almost equal to the striped marlin. New Zealand is the most notable ground in the world for them. They average 250lb., but every season several of twice this weight are caught. The world-record fish of 1,000lb. was caught at Mayor Island in 1943. Mako are as spectacular as the striped marlin leaping out of the sea when hooked and pulling as fast, hard and long as any game-fish.

The black marlin is a more massive fish than the striped marlin with thick blunt head and shoulders, and a short bill. It is less spectacular but a far more dogged and powerful fighter. It is the premier game-fish of New Zealand because the broadbill is so rare. Black marlin average between 400lb. and 600lb. but every season fish of 800lb. or more are taken. The 976lb. black marlin that Captain Laurie Mitchell caught in the Bay of Islands in 1926 was a world record until 1953. Small black marlin are extremely rare and a fish of 116lb. taken at the Bay of Islands in 1955 created quite a stir.

Pacific blue marlin were only positively identified as such 10 years ago. The fish range in weight from about 300lb. to 600lb., and fishermen who have caught them say they usually combine the spectacular display of the striped marlin with the dogged power of the black.

Two other game sharks taken fairly frequently in New Zealand waters are the thresher and the hammerhead. The thresher, although slower than the mako and not such an acrobat, is a very powerful fish and gives the angler a long and exciting battle. Threshers are big fish averaging between 300lb. and 500lb. Larger specimens than this are frequently taken and New Zealand holds the world record with a fish of 922lb. landed at the Bay of Islands in 1937 by an English angler, Mr. W. W. Dowding. They often take a trolled bait, smashing it first with their great flail-like tails, which is how they hunt, and consequently they are invariably foul hooked



Fishing parties proceeding out of Otehei Bay bound for the fishing grounds, Northland.



The crew of the "Sou-East" launch tow a Hammerhead Shark ashore for weighing. Mayor Island.



Boating a Thresher Shark caught by Mr Williams of U.S.A. off Mayor Island, Bay of Plenty. Auckland Province.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

. . . which adds to their performance. Hammerheads are not so popular, although they give as good an account of themselves as many bigger sharks fished for in other parts of the world.

Top of the light-tackle fish in New Zealand is the yellowfin tuna, caught in any number only in recent years. Their numbers have increased spectacularly in the past few years, and their average weight has increased from about 40lb. to 70lb., with many over 100lb. Bluefin tuna are rarely caught in New Zealand waters. High on the light-tackle list are yellowtail, which grow up to 100lb. and more, but any fish over 20lb. or 30lb. will give the fisherman all he can ask for in the way of thrills. They are not spectacular, but they are as fast as a torpedo and their first run towards the safety of a reef when hooked takes a lot of stopping.

One of the most sporting fish is the kahawai, used almost universally as bait for bigger fish. Kahawai do not run large—a seven pounder being a good fish—but they have all the verve and fire of a well-conditioned rainbow trout and catching them on ultra-light gear can be an exciting prelude to bigger things. Kahawai weighing between 2lb. and 4lb. are used almost exclusively in New Zealand as bait for big-game fishing; they are plentiful and easy to catch.

Trolling and drifting with kahawai baits are the two methods used for catching game-fish. Because all major game-fish in New Zealand will take a trolled bait or lure, most fishing is carried out by this method. In trolling, the kahawai bait is trolled about 50ft. or 80ft. astern of the launch at a speed varying between four and six knots. For drifting, one bait is set deep and the other shallow. The shallow bait is held at the desired distance below the surface by a float. All sorts of fancy gadgets have been used as floats. This deep bait is allowed to lie from the end of the rod. In both cases, the fish swallows the bait and the angler is in business.

Trolling has an advantage over drifting that many fishermen would be re-

luctant to forgo—the thrill of seeing the strike. There are other reasons. Fishermen are more comfortable with the launch moving and they feel they are getting value for their money. And this way, too, the fisherman feels he is actively fishing instead of passively resigning himself to waiting until a fish happens to come along. Mayor Island is the only centre in New Zealand where drifting is still practised extensively.

More and more fishing is being done on light tackle. The average New Zealand marlin or mako can be slaughtered on 130lb. line, landed comfortably on 80lb. line and gives great sport on 50lb. line. As the experience of New Zealand amateur fishermen grows, so does their skill, and they are turning to lighter tackle.

DEEP SEA FISHING CLUBS

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TROUT FISHING

Anglers can enjoy the world's best trout fishing all the year round in New Zealand. In the heart of the great thermal wonderland, both Lakes Taupo and Rotorua may be fished throughout the year. At Taupo there is a limit of 20 Rainbow trout and unlimited brown trout over 14". At Lake Rotorua the fishermen may take as many brown as he likes each day, and the limit for rainbow has been increased from six to eight.

The season in the rest of the trout-rich Rotorua area, with the exception of a few streams, lasts from October 1 to June 30. In the remainder of New Zealand the season is generally from October to April.

The reason for what is virtually "open slather" at Taupo and Rotorua is that there are, literally, too many trout. A few years ago the size and weight of trout caught in those areas showed a downward trend, the average weight of Taupo rainbow being about 3½lb. and the average length 20 inches. The Department of Internal Affairs, which controls fishing in those two lakes and also some southern lakes, decided to encourage more fishing to preserve the balance between quantity and quality.

Fishing in the remainder of New Zealand is controlled by acclimatisation societies, which, like the various rod and gun clubs, will happily welcome and advise overseas visitors. One can go almost anywhere to fish and licences are cheap. Except for the warmer North Auckland streams, it would be hard to find a lake or stream in which an angler could not catch a fish.

The rainbow trout was brought from North America in 1883 and the whole rainbow population of the country resulted from this shipment of ova. The immigrants flourished in the huge, eel-free expanses of Lake Taupo. The increase in their numbers depleted the food supply, so that by 1919 the average weight had fallen from 8½lb. to 3½lb. A netting campaign raised the quality and by the mid-twenties the average weight had reached 10½lb., with 20lb.

fish being quite common. Quality then declined again, particularly during World War II when anglers were otherwise engaged and there were open seasons in 1954 and 1955.

Brown trout were brought from England, via Tasmania, in 1867, and liberated in Otago and Southland. Lake Taupo was stocked almost 20 years later. The fortunes of brown trout followed much the same pattern as the rainbow, and the average brown trout today is about 6lb. and 24 inches.

Fontinalis (American brook trout) was introduced in the Taupo area in 1952, but the anglers' chances of catching one are slight. The Ashburton district is the only place where the fontinalis is reasonably plentiful. In contrast to the brown and rainbow trout the fontinalis has a preference for dry flies.

"Tons of trout" has become almost a standard expression for describing angling in the Taupo area and it is literally true. More than 500 tons of trout were taken from the 240-square mile lake and its tributaries in what used to be a normal nine-month season. Yet the numbers of trout still increase and, as had happened in the past, steps were taken to increase the catch.

The people of Taupo devote themselves to fishing with a sober monomania. The lake shore is dotted with bungalows belonging to enthusiasts from all parts of New Zealand. Along the 35 miles of the eastern shore from Taupo township to Tokaanu there are countless fishing lodges, motels, cabins and camping grounds.

Some parts of the western shore of Lake Taupo are as yet inaccessible by road, and a launch must be chartered to reach this isolated area with its magnificent fishing. Here, the terrain is precipitous and covered with native bush, in contrast with the more kindly contours of the eastern shore.

The angler may spend weeks relatively undisturbed in the western bays. On the other hand, at peak times at the best places on the eastern shore, the anglers stand almost elbow to elbow across stream mouths in a line-up known as the "picket fence". But if the anglers



Mrs W. Burnside fishing at Diamond Lake in Paradise Valley, Otago.



Mr R. Dickensen trout fishing at Rotorua.



Trout fishing, Taupo.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

jostle each other, so, almost, do the trout.

Six major rivers, all famous for their trout, join the lake on the eastern side. The most renowned is the turbulent Tongariro with its strong current and many pools. The quieter waters of the Taupō-Taupo and the Waitahanui have their advocates, as have the Waiotaka, Hatepe and Waimarino rivers. It is an area of amazing scope.

Yet Taupo is only one area in a land which teems with trout. In fact, it is said that if a man wants to catch fish he goes to the Taupo-Rotorua area, but if he is a fisherman he goes to the South Island. This is a matter of opinion, but it is true that most of the South Island lakes and rivers and many of those in the North Island supply superlative fishing. In the South Island trout fishing has to compete for popularity with salmon fishing. Rainbow and brown trout are found in both islands, with rainbow predominating in the North and brown in the South.

After Taupo, the most popular fishing resort is Rotorua. The visitor may alternate fishing with sightseeing everywhere in New Zealand, but in Rotorua he is in the heart of the thermal area. The principal Rotorua fishing lakes, with names as lovely as their surroundings—Rotorua itself, Rototiti, Rotoma, Okataina, Tarawera, Okareko — provide particularly good sport. Nowhere else in the world can an angler catch a large trout and cook it to a turn in a nearby steam vent or hot pool.

New Zealand has its own fishing methods and regulations, some of which differ sharply from those in other countries and vary within the country itself. For instance any trout under 14 inches caught in a lake must be returned to the water, and any trout under from 9 inches to 12 inches caught in a stream must also be returned to the water, the exact dimension depending on the locality. Again, apart from a few Maori reserves, there is no such thing as "private water". Licences are cheap. The cost varies from district to district and women's licences are less than men's, but the price for a full season's licence is between \$4.00

and \$7.00. There are diminishing scales for half-season, a week or a day, with cost going down as low as 25c.

Once the angler has his licence there is nothing between him and the fish except his ability to catch them. If a likely-looking stream does flow through private property, formalities are limited to obtaining the owner's permission to cross his land. There are a few places where fishing guides are available. Gaffs are illegal except for a few areas outside normal tourist waters. Generally speaking the angler is on his own and his only aid to landing is a net.

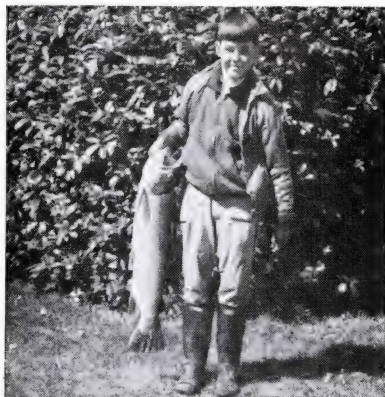
Several fishing methods are open to the angler at Taupo but the rivers and river mouths are reserved for artificial fly fishing. Imitations of natural fly, fished wet, have been found less successful than patterns imitating small fish. On the other hand, in rivers throughout the South Island and the southern half of the North Island, small dry and wet flies are more general and more successful than the imitation of small fish. Rivers in much of the North Island are limited to fly fishing, but in the South Island both worms and artificial and natural minnows are much more generally permitted.

Spinning and baitcasting are also legal, and so too is fishing with any lure or spoon. In this case the Taupo area has a restriction of only one hook but treble hooks are legal elsewhere.

In New Zealand everything from wares to rods and from flies to boats can be bought or hired on the spot. And there is always somebody ready to assist with local knowledge and enthusiastic advice.

Accommodation is good. Rotorua, Okataina, Tokaanu and Waikaremoana in the North Island and Queenstown and Te Anau in the South Island are some of the places that offer first-class hotels. Motel lodges and camping sites are plentiful and small hotels near popular fishing waters make a point of providing the best for visiting fishermen.

If an angler cannot catch good trout and plenty of them in New Zealand he will find it difficult, even if he is the hardiest of the breed, to explain his failure.



Jeffrey McBride fishing in Oware Stream behind his father's farm, caught a 19½ lb trout. Wyndham, Southland.



Rotorua International Fishing Contest. 8lb 8oz Rainbow trout caught by Mrs Kreiger of San Francisco, whose husband won a casting competition and landed a free trip to take part in the contest.



Master Forrester showing his father Mr Rex Forrester the trout he caught in Lake Taupo. Auckland Province.

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When the Maoris made landfall on their future home they named it Ao-tea-roa the Land of the Long White Cloud and it was not long before these early settlers had felled the giant kauri and totara trees, the rimu and kahikatea that grew in abundance, and with only stone axes set to work to hew out new canoes with which they explored the coast, the waterways and the offshore islands of their new land.

In Auckland Museum lies an historic war canoe, by name Toke-a-tapiri. Still in excellent state of preservation, this war canoe is 82ft. long and has a beam amidships of 6ft.

The straight grain and the lasting quality of the kauri tree came to be recognised by boatbuilders as unsurpassed for craft of all types. To-day, unfortunately, the kauri forests are depleted, and the few remaining millable stands are reserved almost exclusively for boatbuilding.

With such a background, it is not surprising today to find that both Maori and European citizens of this new world in the Pacific with its long coastline, its gulf, land-locked harbours, fiords, and inland lakes, are as nautically minded as those early settlers and include many fine shipbuilders and men of the sea.

It is estimated that there are close on 85,000 owners of small craft in New Zealand today.

Auckland, because of its beautiful land-locked harbour and the island-dotted Hauraki Gulf, has by far the largest number of boat owners and regular sailors: but Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin all have excellent harbours and coastal facilities for boating enthusiasts. For the yachtsmen of both islands there are the innumerable bays and coves of the Marlborough and Southern Sounds.

In recent years many distinctive types of small craft have been designed to suit New Zealand's own sailing conditions. Some classes have proud records and race for historical trophies that commemorate famous men of the sea.

Many New Zealanders learn the rudiments of yachting while youngsters. One of the sensations of our yachting scene is undoubtedly the tiny P-class designed to be sailed by boys and girls who have

YACHTING

not yet reached their teens. Seven feet long with a single Marconi sail, these little craft are fitted with special flotation tanks so that they can be easily righted if they capsize. In fact, competitors in races must be capable of deliberately capsizing and righting a yacht before they are allowed to compete.

The aristocrat of the small boats is the 14 ft. long and round bilged x class. They owe their name to Lord Jellicoe, who became interested in yacht racing. He placed an order with the Bailey firm for the Iron Duke, which he sailed in 1921 to represent Auckland in the first contest for the now famous Sanders Cup.

The Z-class is another interesting New Zealand racing type. It is constructed on the square-chine, V bottom principle, Marconi-rigged and really fast.

Emphasis over the past decade has been on Olympic-class yachts and modern local classes, Cherubs, Catamarans, Javelins, and unrestricted 12-footers, all constructed of light marine plywoods.

New Zealand has entered yachting teams in only the last four Olympics and has won a gold medal in two of them. New Zealanders are now regularly competing in international championships throughout the world.

THE JET BOAT

A dramatic event in New Zealand boating circles in recent years was the invention of the jet-boat, a jet propelled craft that can travel and manoeuvre at remarkable speeds with extraordinary ease. Conceived and perfected by a New Zealand sheep farmer-engineer, Mr C. W. F. Hamilton, the Hamilton jet-boat has fulfilled the dream of its creator by opening up miles of previously unnavigable waterways.

Now known as the Hamilton Turbo-craft, the boat has reached a water speed under test of over 45 m.p.h. Propelled and steered by its water jet, it can make 180-degree turns in its own length at high speed. Highest acceleration recorded so far, from a standing start, is over 30 m.p.h. in 4.5 seconds. The Turbocraft planes in as little as 3in. of water and can negotiate logs, sandbars and shallow river rapids without difficulty.

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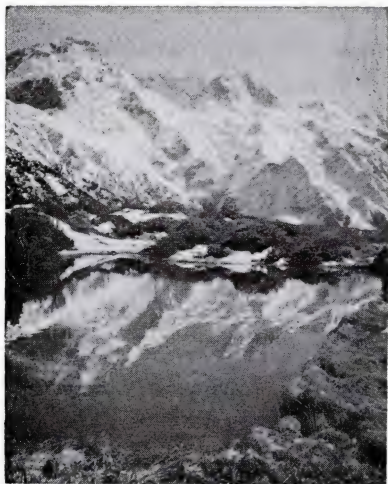
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MOUNTAINEERING

The New Zealand mainland extends nearly 1,000 miles from north to south between 34 degrees and 48 degrees south latitude. The country has vast mountain areas. Two-thirds of its 103,000 square miles lie between 650ft. and 3,500ft above sea level, and there are more than 220 named peaks over 7,500ft.

The chain of the Southern Alps, extending almost the whole length of the South Island, is the principal mountain area. There are 17 peaks over 10,000ft., or, counting the low and high peaks of individual massifs the total reaches 27. All the "ten-thousanders" are in the Mt. Cook area, about the midpoint of the chain.

Mt. Cook, 12,349ft., is the highest in the country. It was first climbed on Christmas Day, 1894, and fewer than 300 ascents of the high peak have been made.

The mountains of the North Island are lower than those of the South and all its major peaks are extinct or only mildly active volcanoes. The principal peaks are Ruapehu (9,175ft.), Ngauruhoe (7,515ft.) and Tongariro (6,458ft.), which are grouped in Tongariro National Park in the centre of the island, and the symmetrical Mt. Egmont near the city of New Plymouth on the western coast. Ruapehu and Egmont are used extensively as climbing training grounds.

Ruapehu and Coronet Peak (near Queenstown in the South Island) are New Zealand's most popular ski playgrounds. Ruapehu carries the most northerly glaciers in the country, and has a hot lake in the summit crater.

Snow in the North Island rarely descends below 2,000ft. and the only permanent snowfield is a small one above 8,000ft. on Ruapehu.

There are many mountain ranges in the North Island but all are under 6,000ft. Most of them are densely forested and, although they attract trampers rather than mountaineers, they cannot be treated lightly. In fact, tramping in these mountains and in New Zealand as a whole demands considerable care and a high standard of bushcraft. It is far removed from hiking or rambling. The New Zealand trampler is hard and disciplined, and must be

MOUNTAINEERING

equipped to cope with camping in wet weather, navigation in mist, and the techniques of "pass-hopping". It is a relatively short step from tramping to mountaineering. Most of New Zealand's best climber have graduated from the tramping school.

The principal climbing areas in the South Island are in five national parks, Mt. Cook, Westland, Fiordland, Mt. Aspiring and Arthur's Pass. The Mt. Cook park lies east and the Westland park west of a common boundary, the main divide of the Southern Alps. In Fiordland the Southern Alps radiate widely into ranges fanning out across the south-west of the South Island.

Mt. Cook National Park contains most of the high peaks and, with Westland, is the truly alpine region of New Zealand. Besides Cook there are Tasman (11,475ft.), Dampier (11,287 ft.), and 14 others over 10,000ft.

The permanent snowline here is around 7,000ft. and is slightly lower on the western faces. The winter snowline sometimes extends on to the eastern plains but snow seldom lies long below 3,000ft.

Glaciation is heavy. The main glacier systems are in the Mt. Cook area, the largest being the Tasman, 18 miles long and two miles wide. Other major glaciers flowing east are Murchison (11 miles), Mueller (8 miles), Godly (8 miles) and the Hooker (7½ miles). On the western side the Fox and Franz Josef Glaciers drop from about 8,000ft. to 800ft. to end a few miles from the sea.

The Southern Alps call for mountaineering in the broadest sense, tramping, skiing and climbing all being complementary. Difficulty of access means that climbers must be able to organise for long mountain trips with neither surplus nor deficiency of food and equipment.

The climbing season depends largely on the winter precipitation of snow, but is generally from November to April. Winter climbing and ski mountaineering are at their best between June and October.

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MOUNTAINEERING

Climbing conditions can be a little disconcerting to overseas visitors. Heavy precipitation along the Southern Alps results in numerous and large snowfields. The steep and rugged nature of the country gives broken icefalls and hanging glaciers.

Snow and ice climbing predominate, and few climbs provide solid rock throughout. The rock or ridges and faces is extremely variable and, while New Zealanders take these conditions for granted, overseas climbers need a little time to gain the experience to make reliable assessments.

Similarly, there is little standardisation of routes, and paths through ice falls and along glaciers vary considerably from season to season. The high standard of observation required in the locating and reconnaissance of safe routes, and in snow and ice-craft in the widest sense, makes the New Zealand mountains outstanding training grounds for expeditions in other parts of the world. The successes of Sir Edmund Hillary, George Lowe and other New Zealand climbers in the Himalayas provide effective evidence of the value of this training.

All equipment for all conditions likely to be encountered is available in New Zealand. Both imported and local equipment is sold by sports goods dealers throughout the country, and hire equipment is available in the main towns and at hotels in most of the climbing areas.

The boot most favoured by local climbers has a hard rubber sole fitted with tricouni nails.

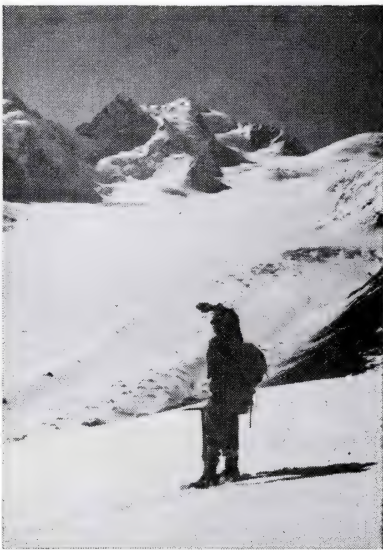
Guides are employed by the National Parks Board, although the strength of the guiding corps is not what it was a few years ago. There are two reasons for this. The mountain resorts are becoming more tourist resorts than climbing resorts, and the growing strength of the mountain clubs has lessened the demand for guiding services. Nevertheless, expert guides are available for anybody who wants to do high climbing.

Accommodation is good. There are fine hotels in all the climbing areas,



Sir Edmund Hillary.

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Head of Tasman Glacier showing Mt. Eli de Beaumont and Hochstetter Dome from Malte Brun. Southern Alps. Canterbury.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

MOUNTAINEERING

particularly at Mt. Cook and Mt. Ruapehu. There are more than 200 climbing huts situated up to 8,000ft., many equipped with radio. There is no service, and emergency food only in huts. Most of them belong to mountain clubs, which charge a small fee (50c to \$1 a night). Other huts are owned by government departments or private individuals.

The strength of New Zealand mountaineering is in the clubs. Most are affiliated to the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand which, including the New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association, has some 10,000 members. The address of the Federation is P.O. Box 1604, Wellington. It receives many inquiries from overseas climbers and is glad to answer them. In seeking information, intending climbers should give details of experience, equipment available, proposed length of stay and the type of trip planned.

Overall, climbing in New Zealand is diversified, challenging and extremely well run. It offers practically anything a mountaineer can ask. There are no great heights but the scope and variety of the climbing available is more than adequate compensation.

GLACIERS

The glaciers are to be found in the great South Island mountain chain. Largest of these is the Tasman Glacier, one of the largest glaciers in the world outside the Himalayas and polar regions. Flowing down the eastern side of the Southern Alps, the Tasman is 18 miles long and up to two miles wide. On the eastern side are the Murchison (11 miles), the Mueller (eight miles), the Godly (eight miles) and the Hooker (7½ miles). All these glaciers have a slow rate of flow while their terminal faces are more than 2,000ft.

On the western side of the Southern Alps, the Franz Joseph and Fox glaciers vie with the Tasman as spectacular. The steeper slopes on the western side gives these glaciers a more rapid flow. The Franz Josef, 8½ miles long, and the Fox, 9½ miles, end about 800ft. above sea level. The lower reaches of both glaciers are approached through dense forest.



Mt. Cook from the Hooker Glacier, Canterbury.

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Fox Glacier from the Lookout, Westland.

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Franz Joseph Glacier from Alex Knob, South Westland.

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SKIING IN NEW ZEALAND



The Top of the Bruce, Mt. Ruapehu. Wellington Province.

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Crater Lake, Mt. Ruapehu. Tongariro National Park, Wellington Province.

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"T" bar on Mt. Ruapehu, Tongariro National Park, Wellington Province.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

There is immense enthusiasm for skiing throughout New Zealand. With continued improvement in facilities and in access to the snow fields, the sport is booming as a recreation for all and one of New Zealand's tourist interests.

Before the Second World War only a comparative handful of enthusiasts were keen enough to tramp the miles necessary for a good day's skiing. Today many thousands of people enjoy the facilities available, more than 8,000 of them being members of 57 affiliated clubs spread the length of the country.

The two main skiing areas, Mt. Ruapehu in the North Island and Coronet Peak in the South Island, have been developed to particularly high standards by commercial interests. To a lesser degree so has Mt. Cook, also in the South Island.

Scores of secondary ski fields are now well established, and each year standards of facilities improve noticeably.

The main advantages New Zealand ski fields enjoy are their wide variety, their accessibility (the coast is never more than 90 miles away), the absence of timber hazards and the occurrence of the New Zealand season during the northern summer.

The influence of the many European and American instructors and of visiting overseas skiers, and the enthusiasm of local sportsmen, are producing amazing results in the raising of standards and techniques.

National administration is handled by the New Zealand Ski Association. This organisation has its headquarters at Wellington. Its responsibilities include: confirming dates and venues of all national, island, provincial and club race meetings, negotiating with its Australian counterpart for inter-Dominion contests; acting as host to visiting overseas teams. The association is affiliated to the Federation Internationale de Ski. Membership is open to any incorporated mountain club with a minimum membership of 25, and all New Zealand ski clubs belong to the association.

In the North Island, skiing takes place between mid-July and late October, with good spring snow conditions at

SKIING IN NEW ZEALAND

higher levels as late as December. South Islanders find good powder snow conditions from early July until the end of September, and the Mt. Cook area continues to have excellent ski-touring conditions in spring and early summer.

A large selection of ski equipment of the best quality, is available for hire at the better-developed centres, where highly efficient ski-school instruction is available to everyone.

Accommodation for enthusiasts ranges from clubs' informal huts, whose quality and facilities depend on the energy of the members to comfortable hotels. Practically all clubs have one or more huts in their particular areas. On Mt. Ruapehu alone there are more than 35 huts and lodges.

Mt. Ruapehu: This 9,175ft. chief of the Tongariro National Park's three volcanic peaks is almost as widely known for its gently steaming crater lake as for its magnificent ski area. Halfway between metropolitan Auckland and the capital, Wellington, the mountain's western area has been developed into the most skied slopes in New Zealand. The park's 162,000 acres also contains the extinct volcano Tongariro (6,458 ft.) and mildly active Ngauruhoe (7,515ft.).

There are two chairlifts, a T-bar, two Pomalifts and numerous rope tows, as well as a tow on the National Downhill run — all of which have a capacity of 3,000 skiers an hour. From the terminal at the top Poma-lift it is an hour's easy climb, (or 20 minutes by "snow-cat"), to the hot crater lake 8,500ft. above sea level.

Coronet Peak: At 5,413ft. the South Island ski Mecca is seven miles from Queenstown, holiday resort on Lake Wakatipu. On extensive undulating slopes of varying gradients, this area has the best powder-snow conditions to be found in New Zealand.

The South Island's sole chairlift, New Zealand's first twin-seated lift, was established at Coronet Peak in 1964 and heads the uphill facilities. Covering a vertical drop of 1,500ft. it has a capacity of 800 persons an hour and takes skiers to the lookout, shaped as a coronet, on the peak.

The chairlift is parallel by a rope-



Buildings and chairlift terminal at Summit Peak, Queenstown, Otago.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON



Poised at the top of Ball Pass in the Southern Alps but only a few minutes by ski plane from the Hermitage, Dick Barrymore's stunt skier Ron Funk, surveys the alpine vastness of the Mt. Cook region as he plots his course to the Ball Hut, three miles below.

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After ski relaxation at the Esplanade Hotel, Queenstown, Otago.

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M O K O

Refer Coupon on page 56.

tow system running 1,450 vertical feet to within a few feet of the summit.

Mt Cook: Few alpine resorts can compare for magnificence with the inspiring Southern Alps. Mt. Cook (12,349ft.), the highest mountain in New Zealand, dominates all else in a region of rugged grandeur that includes 27 peaks over 10,000ft.

Skiers can begin a 14 or 15-mile run from 8,000ft. at the head of the Tasman Glacier, the largest outside the Himalaya and Polar regions.

Mt. Egmont, the North Island's only ski area outside Tongariro National Park rises 8,260ft. to an almost perfect cone. There are fields at Dawson Falls, Stratford, and North Egmont, all with tows and general facilities. Accommodation is available at each centre.

Mt. Robert is 60 miles from Nelson, on the shores of Lake Rotoiti in the Nelson lakes National Park. The area is made up of a number of snow-covered basins with the main hut accommodation and tow facilities in the second basin and bivouac in the fifth basin.

Temple Basin is a few miles from the small township of Arthur's Pass, 100 miles west of Christchurch. It is the home of the Christchurch Ski Club and the Canterbury University Ski Club, both of which have club huts. There are three tows with a vertical lift of 2,000ft. and a goods lift runs from 3,000ft. to 4,150ft.

Mt. Cheeseman is the home of the Canterbury Winter Sports Club, 60 miles from Christchurch. The ski-field is located in one of the four main basins of the Craigieburn Range, which is protected by the main divide of the Southern Alps. A private club road enables vehicles to be driven to within a few minutes' walk of the four tows and four members' huts.

Craigieburn Valley, also about 60 miles from Christchurch, is the home of the ski club of that name and, like Mt. Cheeseman, is a basin in the Craigieburn Range. The club has a rope tow, a beginner's tow and its own accommodation. A road provides easy access to the club hut.

Broken River Basin is another of the Craigieburn basins some 60 miles from Christchurch. It is the ski-field of the North Canterbury Ski Club, which runs four tows and has its own accommodation on the snow.

Parties arriving by aircraft at Christchurch International airport are able to be skiing at Mt. Cheeseman, Craigieburn Valley or Broken River within three hours.

Mt. Olympus Basin about 60 miles from Christchurch offers a particularly good choice of slopes. It is occupied by the Windwhistle Winter Sports Club, which works two tows and has its own huts in the basin.

Amuri is a relatively new ski area located near Hanmer Springs, 92 miles from Christchurch. The Amuri Ski Club runs three tows and has club accommodation at the ski-field. Good accommodation is also available in the township of Hanmer.

Fox's Peak, rising 7,640ft. in the Tom Thumb Range of the Southern Alps about 60 miles from Timaru, is the home field of the old-established Tasman Ski Club which at one time was based at Mt. Cook. There are a tow and two club huts on the field.

Tekapo, 17 miles from Fox's Peak on the other side of the Two Range, is the field of the newly established Tekapo Ski Club. The ski-field perches on Round Hill beneath the slopes of Mt. Richmond and overlooks the waters of Lake Tekapo. Good accommodation is available in the township and on nearby Richmond Station. There are three huts on the ski-field and two tows. First-class equipment is available for hiring, and access is easy over a good road.

Awakino Basin in Otago is used by the Waitaki Ski Club. Oamaru. The club has its own accommodation and two tows.

Rock and Pillar, 64 miles from Dunedin, has a tow and four huts. A road provides access to the snow-line and the ski-field is at Castle Rock.

Vincent Ski Club, one of the smaller clubs, is centred on Alexandra in Otago and has a ski area on the Crown Range.



NATIONAL PARKS

Much of the original New Zealand landscape of forest and bush has disappeared in the development of farming; but five million acres (2,000,000 hectares), one-thirteenth of the total area has been reserved in its original condition in 10 national parks. The establishment of these parks began in 1887 when Te Heuheu and other Maori chiefs presented to the government and people of New Zealand the land within the radius of 1 mile of the peaks of Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe, three volcanoes in the centre of the North Island. These mountains were tapu (sacred) to the Maori people and the gift was made on condition that it would be sacrosanct. In 1894 the Government bought the land surrounding the mountains to form Tongariro National Park. By 1965 there were 10 National Parks.

In 1952 a National Parks Authority was established, representative of Government and private organisations with interests in the Parks. The Authority is the overall administering body, park boards control individual parks and the Department of Lands and Survey is the

executive agency for the Authority and the boards. The Authority's objects are to preserve the natural features of parks and to ensure that the people derive the maximum pleasure and benefit from them. There is free access to the parks, headquarters buildings in each park serve as information centres. Park boards establish and maintain huts, tracks and other amenities, authorise the building of huts for organised groups of mountaineers or skiers and license private enterprise to establish and operate tourist facilities.

The ten National Parks — Urewera, Tongariro, and Egmont in the North Island, and Abel Tasman, Arthur's Pass, Mount Cook, Fiordland, Mount Aspiring, Westland and Nelson Lakes in the South Island are all densely forested and mountainous. The biggest is Fiordland — more than 3,000,000 acres of heavily bushed mountain, fiord and lake country.

There is ample accommodation in all the National Parks ranging from luxuriously appointed hotels, motels and motor camps to remote mountain huts, which are visited mainly by hardy deerstalkers.

FORESTS

Forests cover one quarter of the land area of New Zealand. The indigenous forests, formerly rapidly felled for timber and to clear land for grazing, are now strictly conserved. The most famous of all New Zealand timber is the kauri, one of the biggest trees in the world, of which only small areas remain.

The largest forest reserve is Fiordland National Park, three million acres of

mountainous country, most of it heavily forested. Fast growing exotic trees (mainly pine) have been extensively planted. The largest planted forest is Kaingaroa, 284,000 acres, in the Rotorua-Taupo area.

In 1955 the biggest pulp and paper mill in the Southern Hemisphere began operations at Kawerau, processing logs drawn mainly from Kaingaroa. In 1962 this mill was duplicated.

RIVERS AND LAKES

New Zealand has numerous rivers which, because of the high relief of the country, are mostly fast-flowing and of little use for traffic. Their waterfalls, rapids and forested gorges present a great variety of scenic attractions.

The Waikato River in the North Island, flowing for 270 miles, is the longest river in New Zealand; and the Clutha, scene for many years of gold recovery, flows for 210 miles and is the

longest in the South Island.

One of the most beautiful rivers is the Wanganui in the North Island. It has carved a 180-mile passage through deep gorges and dense forest. Jet-engined boats at Pipiriki and Taumarunui take tourists on this lovely waterway, whose many rapids also give canoists exhilarating sport.

Fishermen find trout plentiful in most rivers, especially those that flow into

Lake Taupo in the North Island, and in the fast flowing snow-fed rivers of the South Island.

The Waikato, Waitaki and Clutha Rivers are of great economic importance as sources of hydro-electricity.

Hundreds of lakes throughout the country attract visitors for their beauty as well as for magnificent trout fishing.

The great lakes of the South Island, Te Anau (136 square miles), Wakatipu,

the "breaching" lake (112 square miles) and Wanaka (75 square miles) are famous for the grandeur of their alpine settings and the forests that surround them. In the North Island is Taupo, New Zealand's biggest lake (238 square miles) and a veritable paradise for anglers. Lake Waikaremoana is a scenic attraction, as are the numerous lakes of the thermal region which include Rotorua, Tarawera and Rotoiti.

FIORDS

There are two fiord areas, the Marlborough Sounds and the great fiords in the south-west of the South Island—water-filled valleys carved by ancient glaciers. Sunny Marlborough is popular with yachtsmen and holiday makers, while some of New Zealand's grandest scenery is to be found in the Southern Fiordland. Milford Sound, the most magnificent of its kind in the world, lies

behind a mount barrier and is accessible by motor road through the beautiful Eglinton and Hollyford Valleys, by air, or by the famous walking route, the Milford Track. The danger of avalanches stops road traffic to Milford in winter but it can still be reached by air from Queenstown, Te Anau, Mount meetings, Cook or Westland.

MARINE LIFE

Its special geography makes New Zealand a paradise for maritime natural life.

Sea birds and mammals ranging the vast sweep of the Southern oceans find New Zealand's 1000 mile coastline a convenient staging point for their seasonal migrations.

Its Big Game Fishing is World famous. In the warmer Northern waters there is a variety of subtropical species of fish. In the South, the Antarctic drift accounts for the existence of cold water species of fish with the fur-bearing seal and the penguin.

Add to this variety molluscs and sea-run fish like the Whitebait, Salmon and certain types of Trout, and there is no end to the bounties of nature. There are a number of sanctuaries for bird and reptile dotted round the New Zealand Coast. The two large Albatrosses, the wandering and the royal, are found throughout New Zealand waters proper as are Molly Hawk, Petrels, and Shearwaters.

In New Zealand large surface fish like Marlin and shark are more abundant in the summer. Tuna have been caught as game fish for many years and are now being fished commercially.

New Zealand game fishing is world renowned, a number of world records having been established here. Some of

New Zealand's sea fish and molluscs are world-renowned amongst gourmets. The Duke of Windsor is credited with the "discovery" of Toheroa Soup while on a visit to New Zealand in 1920. The toheroa is a sand-burrowing shell-fish which is quite rare.

The Paua clings to rocks like a limpet. Some experts rate Paua soup as even better than Toheroa, but the Paua is more widely known for its iridescent shell which was used by the Maoris to inlay their wood carving and which is now used in the manufacture of distinctive jewellery.

New Zealand's two oyster species, the Foveaux Strait Oyster and the smaller Auckland Rock oyster are similar to those found overseas. The Marine Department which controls the beds and licenses the Industry has decided to expand the industry. The 75,000 to 125,000 sacks taken each season in recent years are now to be gradually increased to 170,000 sacks. Another New Zealand national delicacy is the Whitebait which spawns from a fresh-water minnow. It lives its early life at sea, and then swarms in huge shoals up rivers and creeks, particularly on southern and western coasts. Several hundred tons are caught each year in fine mesh nets, much of the catch now going to canneries.

PIG HUNTING

Pigs are Dangerous: Pig-hunting is rather different. Dogs are not taken after deer, but they are almost a necessity for pig-hunting, if only to flush the wily "Captain Cooker" out of his lair. The wild pig is tough, mean and dangerous, in body long, high in the back, agile and powerful. A boar weighing 200lb. to 300lb. is a wicked adversary when cornered. He moves like lightning and his tusks can inflict serious injury to both dog and man.

Farmers on the edge of bush country

are usually grateful for the co-operation of hunters in tracking down cunning old boars that are a deadly menace at lambing time. Some weigh up to 500lb. and have tusks 20in. long. The record is 26in.

A few hunters work in Tarzan style with knives and one or two dogs; this is grim and desperate work. The converted .303 is the usual weapon, despite its limitations; the best is a short-barrelled rifle firing a heavy bullet, such as a Winchester 44/40 carbine.

GAME BIRDS

Feathered game abound throughout New Zealand. The "duck-shooting" season, as it is called, which may also include swan, pheasant, quail or Canadian goose, depending on the particular acclimatisation district, is an annual event, usually four weeks in May, but sometimes three months.

There is a small licence fee. The guns are mostly double barrelled 12-gauge shot-guns. Automatics are barred. The wildlife division of the Department of Internal Affairs keeps a paternal eye on all game, but the issuing of licences is handled by the various acclimatisation societies.

Despite the prodigious wealth of game the "fishmonger" and the "butcher" who catch and slaughter merely to pile up records are viewed with healthy contempt by responsible sportsmen who through their various organisations have set up a sound basis for all to enjoy the best of it. By adhering to the code of ethics they have established, and by conforming to New Zealand methods of hunting and fishing, the overseas visitor will find a welcome anywhere, even from wary and long-suffering farmers who find gates left open by the careless and suffer damage to farm and stock by hoodlums with guns.

THE TUATARA

Geologically, New Zealand is a new country but it still features some remarkably old life forms. Quite the strangest of these is the lizard-like Tuatara. The Tuatara is the last descendant surviving of the giant reptiles that millions of years ago were the dominant form of animal life.

Of existing reptiles, the Tuatara by itself, represents a separate order not closely related to the other four, although it resembles a lizard. Its correct name, *Sphenodon Punctatus*, describes one of the Tuatara's chief characteristics — a crest of spines along its back.

Strongly resembling a large lizard, yellowish-green in colour with yellow spots, the Tuatara grows to about two feet in length. It has a large head, solid body and short legs, and its tail is generally about one-third of its total length.

The spines on its back stand erect and look fearsome, but are soft and flexible, merely vestiges of a defensive device in its reptilian ancestors.

The Tuataras' abdominal ribs have the same protective function as the abdominal plates in tortoises and turtles, and have backward projections, as in Crocodiles and birds. The skull is remarkably similar to a bird's in its structure. An interesting feature of the Tuatara's anatomy, is its so-called third eye, also known as the partial eye most developed in it. Thought to be the remnant of an original second pair of eyes, it possesses all the characteristics of a true eye, but is covered by skin and invisible in adulthood. The Tuatara is absolutely protected by law. The Tuatara lives in the burrows of sea birds, and is an interesting "relic" of a bygone age.

VOLCANIC AND EARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY

New Zealand is sometimes referred to, mainly by Australians, as the "shaky isles", because of its mildly active volcanoes and occasional earthquakes.

The volcanoes receive considerable publicity but, although occasional displays are spectacular, they have not been dangerous. Recent eruptions by Mt. Ruapehu and Mt. Ngauruhoe have caused no danger to life or property.

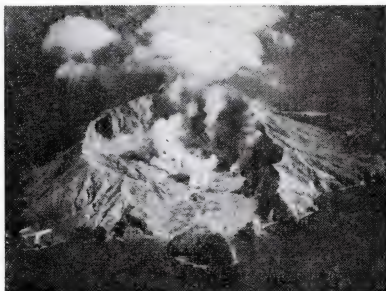
Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515ft.) is the most active of the volcanoes; only rarely is smoke not issuing from its crater. In the past 20 years it has several times made spectacular discharges. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175ft.), believed dormant for many years, erupted in 1945 and, while quiet in recent years, is still considered active. So is the third of the three volcanoes in the centre of the North Island, Mt. Tongariro (6,517ft.), although it has shown no activity in recent year.

Other volcanoes are White Island, off the Bay of Plenty coast, and Mt. Tarawera, near Rotorua. Mt. Tarawera erupted in 1886, causing loss of many Maori lives and property and destroying a renowned tourist attraction, the Pink and White Terraces. White Island, which is always active, erupted in 1912, killing a group of sulphur miners.

Mt. Egmont, New Zealand's Fujiyama, rises to 8,260ft. from the centre of the Taranaki plains and is dormant if not extinct. There are many volcanic cones around Auckland city and the Hauraki Gulf, but all are now extinct.

New Zealand, with Japan and the west coast of North and South America, is on the Pacific earthquake belt. Mild earth tremors are felt in many places from time to time, rattling crockery and occasionally damaging old-fashioned brick chimneys.

New Zealanders regard these mild earthquakes calmly. For one reason, all property owners are required by law to contribute through their ordinary insurance premiums to an earthquake and war damage fund. Another is the rarity with which damage occurs. Visitors often learn that they have experienced an earthquake only by reading the next day's newspaper.



White Island, Bay of Plenty, Auckland.

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Aerial view of Mt. Ngauruhoe in eruption. Tongariro National Park, Wellington Province.

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On the Terrace, Chateau Tongariro. Mt. Ngauruhoe in the background. Wellington Province.

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MINERAL WATERS AND SPAS

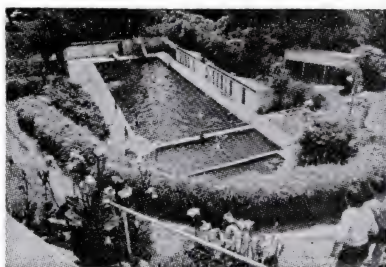
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New Zealand has many hot mineral springs, including some of proven medical value. The main thermal belt runs northeast from the three volcanic peaks in the centre of the North Island to White Island, an active volcano some 40 miles off the coast; but mineral springs are scattered throughout the country. Some even appear high in the Southern Alps of the South Island.

Mineral springs were used by the Maoris for recreation, cooking and medicinal purposes long before the coming of the Europeans. Recreational and in some cases therapeutic use of these waters has continued. Hot mineral springs are still used for cooking in parts of Rotorua. At Wairakei deep bores have been sunk in much the same manner as oil wells to tap geothermal steam to generate electricity.

Mineral baths are maintained by private interests in many places and the Tourist Department controls baths at Rotorua, Moere and Te Aroha. The Health Department maintains the Queen Mary Hospital at Hanmer for the treatment of functional nervous disorders, and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Rotorua for the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism and other locomotion complaints. There is also a cerebral palsy unit at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Certain springs such as the mercurial waters of Ngawha, the alkaline soda waters of Te Aroha and the iodine waters of Morere are unusual in their mineral content, but Rotorua, with its great variety and abundance of hot sulphur springs, is the most famous of New Zealand spas.

Only some of Rotorua's visitors, however, seek relief from ailments. The spectacular nature of the district's thermal activity, its position as a centre of Maori population, its lakes, its fishing and its facilities for all types of recreation and sport would guarantee it a place as one of New Zealand's most popular resorts apart from its prominence as a spa.

MINERAL WATERS AND SPAS

Rotorua's hot sulphur springs provide a step towards relief of rheumatic sufferers. At the Ward Baths in the Government Gardens the amenities include the private Rachel baths of alkaline siliceous sulphur water, the hot Rachel swimming pool, the Priest pool of acid siliceous sulphur water and the Radium pool of acid siliceous sulphur water with carbon dioxide bubbles. All are used for the relief of stiff or aching muscles and joints. Priest and Radium pools also produce a pleasant stimulating effect through the skin.

The names of the Priest and Rachel pools owe their origin to Father Mahoney, of Tauranga, in the first case and, in the second, to the enthusiasm of a lady who considered the alkaline bath to be more beneficial than the ministration of Madame Rachel, a prominent London cosmetician of the 1870s.

Visitors who wish to be medically examined before trying the baths will find the names of general medical practitioners in private practices in the front of the Rotorua section of the telephone directory.

Specialist consultation and treatment is centred on the Queen Elizabeth Hospital which is the national spa hospital for the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism, and provides hydrotherapy under medical supervision. It is also staffed and equipped for complete investigation and in-patient or out-patient treatment of all rheumatic disorders. Full orthopaedic surgical, specialist medical and nursing services are maintained and the latest facilities for physiotherapy, occupational therapy, medical social work, splint making and surgical bootmaking are available.

There is a waiting list for both admission and out-patient consultations or treatment. Because of this it is advisable for people wishing to avail themselves of the hospital's services to apply for out-patient appointments, or admission, well in advance of their arrival in Rotorua. They should also supply a letter of introduction from their own



Gurge Georgina and Guide Emily cooking corn in a boiling pool at Whakarewarewa, Rotorua. The temperature of this crystal clear pool is always at boiling point. Name of pool "King's Head".

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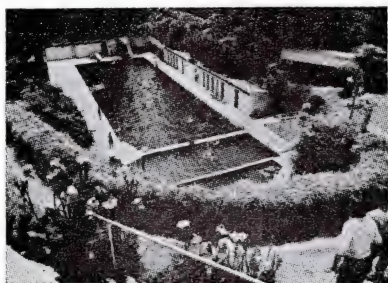
Morere Hot Springs, Hawkes Bay. A natural hot spring in the Reserve. Morere has some of the finest medicinal baths in the world.

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Aix Wing, Ward Baths, Rotorua.

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Opal Springs, Matamata, The Waikato.

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Te Puia Springs, Auckland.

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Mineral hot water bath, Waiwera, North Auckland.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

doctor as modern spa treatment is usually given at intervals in the course of routine medical care.

Disabilities suitable for treatment at Queen Elizabeth Hospital include all forms of arthritis, whether rheumatoid, osteo-arthritic or gouty; lumbago, sciatica and disc disorders; and other connective tissue diseases such as rheumatic fever, systematic lupus, dermatomyositis and scleroderma. No charge for hospital medical service is made to New Zealanders or to citizens of countries such as Britain which have complete reciprocal social security arrangements with New Zealand. For others there are modest charges payable to the Department of Health.

Further information concerning medical treatment available and the current charges can be obtained from the Medical Superintendent of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Queries concerning Rotorua as a resort should be directed to the Rotorua Public Relations Office or the Government Tourist Bureau.

WAIRAKEI is a little over 55 miles south of Rotorua and five miles from the holiday and fishing centre of Taupo. Wairakei is not a spa. It is the site of the geothermal-electric project and the tourist thermal area of Geyser Valley. There are hot pools at many of the excellent hotels and guest houses in the Wairakei-Taupo area. The main purpose of these pools, however, is recreational, any therapeutic benefit being incidental to the pleasure of swimming or bathing in the mineral waters.

TE AROHA is a spa with both individual and public baths. It is particularly noted for its drinking waters which are stronger than those of Vichy. Te Aroha which is a town with a population of about 3,000, is 115 miles from Auckland and 33 miles from Hamilton. It has a variety of good accommodation.

MORERE, 40 miles south of Gisborne, has some remarkable hot springs whose waters are similar to but stronger than those of the European spa of Kreuznach. There is a good hotel and motor camps.

TE PUIA, 64 miles north of Gis-

borne, has waters similar to those at Morere. Like Morere, it provides mainly pleasure bathing although the waters do have beneficial effects. There is a good hotel.

HELENSVILLE, 36 miles from Auckland, has hot springs in the town and at Parakai, one and half miles away. There are bath-houses at both places and some of the hotels have mineral baths of their own. There is both hotel and motor camp accommodation.

NGAWHA, five miles from Kaikohe, in Northland, has mercurial waters which are extremely strong. There is a private hotel at Ngawha itself and licensed accommodation at Kaikohe.

KAMO, four miles from Whangarei, has carbonated chalybeate waters. There is a good hotel at Kamo and several hotels in Whangarei. Motor camp accommodation is available at both places.

WAIWERA, 30 miles from Auckland, has alkaline saline waters issuing from springs rising on the beach where there is a pavilion with both pleasure and treatment baths. There is a good hotel with its own pool.

MATAMATA, 50 miles from Rotorua, has two hot mineral swimming pools, four miles from the town. There is good hotel accommodation in the town and good camping accommodation at the springs.

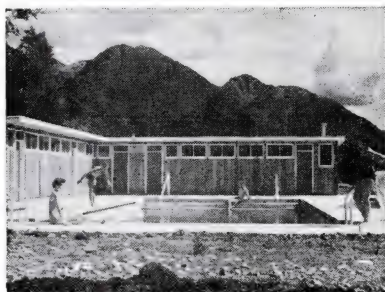
MARUIA SPRINGS is on the Lewis Pass, 50 miles from Hanmer and 122 miles from Christchurch. There is a bath-house and a licensed hotel at the springs.

HANMER, 85 miles from Christchurch has good hotel, motel, guest house and motor camp accommodation. The spa was developed by the Tourist Department and transferred to the Health Department in 1922. Its thermal springs have the largest flow in the South Island. The most active ingredient of the water is sodium borate.



Night shots of pool, Crystal Springs, Matamata, The Waikato.

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Hot water mineral baths, Maruia Springs, Lewis Pass, Nelson Province.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON



Swimming Pool, Hanmer Springs Hotel, Nelson Province.

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DISHES PECULIAR TO NEW ZEALAND

Shellfish

New Zealand's shores abound with shellfish native to the country, although many are similar to overseas varieties.

Paua—The paua, a univalve up to six inches in length, clings to rocks in shallow water. Characteristic of the paua is its beautiful shining rainbow shell, which is used in jewellery and as an inlay in woodwork.

To prepare paua, scrub it under plenty of running water to remove sand and black skin. Remove egg and head. Cut off rind. Mince or put through food pulveriser. Or scrub as above and place in cloth or plastic bag. Pound with a heavy instrument to tenderise. Slice or mince as required—fry quickly in butter.

Pipis—There are small shellfish, similar to cockles, and grow in the sand of beaches. They are delicious eaten raw with vinegar on bread and butter.

Toheroa—Toheroas are the aristocrats of New Zealand shellfish. Found mainly on the Ninety-mile Beach, in the north, they have become celebrated among gourmets and gluttons alike. Resembling huge cockles, toheroas make a thick creamy soup. Tinned toheroa soup is exported.

Whitebait—A tiny transparent fish, the whitebait is netted in shoals in streams and rivers. In season it is considered a great delicacy and is now sold commercially in tins as well as in fish shops.

Muttonbird—The titi or muttonbird is a petrel, the young of which is a popular Maori and European delicacy. Found most commonly on a group of wooded islets, known as the Muttonbird or Titi Islands, the birds usually arrive and mate during October, leaving for a brief period, before returning towards the end of November, when the females lay their eggs—usually in burrows. The birds invariably depart during the last week of May by night, creating a spectacular sight. During the season, which lasts from the beginning of April for about six weeks, the Maori families in possession of the Islands have the right to take the young birds. These are put

up for the market and mainland Maoris in special hermetically sealed containers of sea-kelp and totara bark.

As it is covered by a considerable amount of fat, the bird is cooked for a long time, with up to three changes of water. It is served in pieces.

Vegetables

New Zealand has vegetables in wide variety, ranging from greens such as cabbage, silverbeet, spinach, celery, asparagus and a variety of beans, to root vegetables like potato, parsnip, turnip, swede and carrot, or gourds such as pumpkin, marrow, melon, squash and cucumber. Maori favourites from pre-pakeha days also are popular. Rariki or puha, which grows as a weed, is a delicious substitute for spinach, which it resembles closely; and kumara, a sweet potato, has also found favour.

Most vegetables are boiled, as New Zealanders are not adventurous in cuisine. Root vegetables are alternatively scrubbed, scraped or peeled and roasted or baked in their skins.

Kumara—A Maori sweet potato, the kumara was originally cooked Maori-style in the ground. For cooking it is washed and peeled and then either boiled or roasted.

Traditional Maori Cooking

Maori cooking is traditionally done in the ground, although in thermal areas hot pools have ingeniously been called into use as well. The Maori digs a pit in the ground to make an earthen oven, or umu and lights a wood fire at the bottom of it. Smooth stones are placed on top and when these become red hot the ashes of the fire are carefully scraped out, leaving the glowing stones which are liberally sprinkled with water. Joints of meat are placed on stones and vegetables are placed on top. The vegetables taking longest to cook are kept at the bottom of the oven for the heat, while cabbages are cut in half and put on top. After two hours the food is cooked right through and all the flavour retained.

For cooking fish, the Maori wraps the whole fish in the fragrant leaves of the Koromiko, which lend a delicate flavour.

MAORI ENTERTAINMENT

Before the arrival of the European in New Zealand the Maori had no formal written language or precise means of recording dates. Knowledge of the past was transmitted from generation to generation through songs, stories and chants, rich in poetry and imagination but lacking in facts. However, this story of the past found in Maori mythology and cosmology has a beauty and truth of its own and nowadays these traditions are a valuable source of information in the study of Maori art and culture.

The decorative arts were of great importance in daily life. Now they are of little practical use but continue to give pleasure to young and old alike, Maori or European. Examples are plentiful in museums, modern versions of old art forms are used by Maori handicraft groups, and in concert entertainment they are an essential and fitting background.

Most Maori people still live in the country areas of New Zealand and generally in an environment that is influenced to some degree by traditional ways and ancient forms. There are, however, large and rapidly-growing groups of city-born Maoris, many of whom do not have the benefit of the traditional upbringing of the country people. These rely on the country people for new talent when traditional entertainment is required.

For the Maori, language is the basis of a vital section of the arts that includes singing and oratory. Maori, the southernmost branch of the Austronesian or Malayo-Polynesian family of languages, is soft and liquid to the ear because of its many vowels and because each syllable (and therefore every word) ends in a vowel.

Use of the language is best exemplified in the art of oratory, an important part of Maori life and ceremonial. The orator holds an honoured place, which he gains only from years of practice and a thorough knowledge of traditional forms of etiquette, modes of dress and classical songs and chants. Whether in political discussion, rallying his audience to a cause, or paying tribute to the dead,

he is as vital a figure in Maori life today as he was in the past.

Singing was always, and still is, an important part of Maori life, any subject being fit material for a song. The Maori is extremely musical; all love singing, most sing very well and have a pleasing voice and good ear. It is custom that at any gathering, meeting, farewell, wedding or funeral a speech by a Maori must be followed by an appropriate song. These songs and chants preferably have no instrumental accompaniment, maybe because of any group's ability to break into delicate harmony. Traditional instruments, mainly of the flute type, were therefore seldom used. Guitar and ukulele are now the favourite instruments, brass instruments being used mainly in dance bands.

Social occasions, especially at the communal meeting-house in country or city, are opportunities for free expression of the traditional Maori arts. The younger generations take part in war dances, action songs, poi dances and traditional games, either in competition, to entertain guests or simply for their own pleasure. This lively interest in music, relying mainly on untrained voices, has in recent years become more organised, with conscious training.

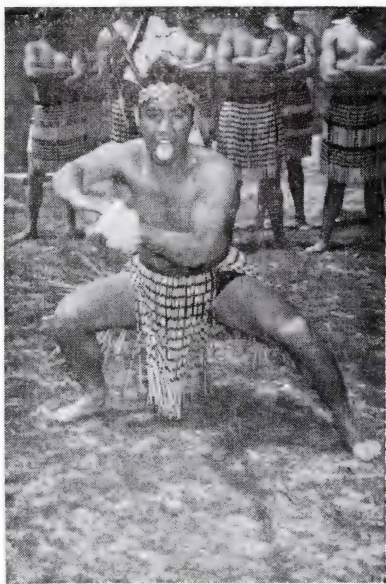
The use of the guitar to accompany Maori songs is common throughout New Zealand. Wherever sports team or groups of people gather, music is soon forthcoming, Maori and European joining in the same well-known Maori songs.

Because of their natural ability, Maoris have been attracted by the formal arts, although the discipline of training sometimes conflicts with natural spontaneity. The most recent of many Maori artists to become known beyond New Zealand on the concert and operatic stage is Inia Te Wiata, who also had a leading role in the New Zealand Opera Company's 1965 Negro-Maori production of Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." The Maori members of the cast responded splendidly to the challenge of learning to read music, and obtained a knowledge of stage presentation that may have far-reaching results.



Maori greeting, Rotorua.

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Members of the Haka party of the Boys Trade Training School at Petone, Wellington.

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In other forms of art the Maori is also making his contribution. Carvers such as Arnold Wilson are adapting an old craft to a modern age. Painters, including Rau Hotere, Para Matchett, Selwyn Muri, Selwyn Wilson and Buck Nin are creating a stir in the international art world; the Maori race has its modern poet in Hone Tuwhare, writers such as Arapera Blank and an outstanding architect in John Scott.

Every New Zealand village, town and city in which Maori people live in numbers has one or more Maori clubs. Many churches, primary and secondary schools, universities and teachers' colleges or just general groups of a few householders have formed entertainment parties, some of which have even travelled overseas. Interest within these parties, which are predominantly church groups, is centred upon "togetherness" rather than finance, although some exist specifically to entertain tourists and receive payment. One Rotorua group that regularly performs for tourists contributes the money it raises to church funds.

Mawai-Hakona, a club at Upper Hutt near Wellington, was established to raise money to assist the Maori Education Foundation. Its objects are to preserve and teach Maori traditions, to work for deserving causes, and to encourage "togetherness" between Maori and European residents in the Upper Hutt and Wellington areas. Another club, Aroha Maori, Murapara, was formed to study culture and to arrange participation in sports such as basketball, tennis, men's hockey and rugby.

Entertainment groups concentrate on Maori music, using modern tunes and traditional chants and dances, with some modern "pop" entertainment. Small groups of performers appear and disband with great regularity. Any village, town or city usually has Maori dance orchestras or entertainment groups varying in standard and competence, and individual Maori performers are often to be found in city night clubs. Generally the Maori is a good mimic and often a first-class comedian. Thus small-group entertainment can develop into first-class entertainment: groups have

gone overseas and proved so popular they have had to make another visit. The Hi Fives have performed in the United States, Australia and Europe; the Hi Quins in Australia; probably the most popular of all in Australia was the Howard Morrison Quartet, now disbanded after many years.

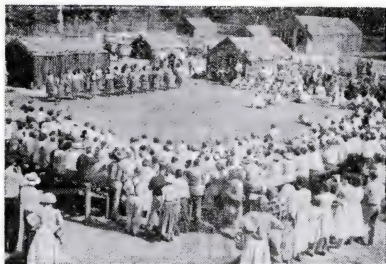
Larger parties have also been successful. In 1964 a group visited Communist China and an Arohanui Party of 120 toured the United States, making another visit in 1965. This year six other large groups left to tour overseas as "show-cases" for their people and New Zealand.

The average Maori concert comprises traditional musical items with a few modern numbers sung in English. The Maori items are ancient chants and war dances, action songs and poi dances—in which soft balls on lengths of cord are swung in increasingly intricate patterns—all to the accompaniment of rhythmic, melodious singing.

The haka, which nowadays has come to mean a "war dance," properly is an inclusive term for all forms of Maori dancing—action songs, dances of war, and powhiri (dances of greeting and welcome). According to Maori legend the haka originated with Tanerore, son of Hine-ruamati (the Summer Maid); the dance of Tanerore can still be seen in the quiver of heat waves rising from the ground on hot summer days. The essence of the haka is a controlled rhythmic response of voice and body, giving the fullest possible meaning to the story told by the words. The limitation of the use of instruments or drums makes possible the expression of fine shades of meaning and mood.

The poi dance is a combination of rhythmic body, arm and hand movements accompanied by the beat of the poi. The graceful turn of the head following the ever twirling poi, the swing of the body and the shift of weight from one foot to the other all help to distinguish it from the indigenous dances of other people.

Tititorea, stick games, are another form of Maori entertainment that has its origin in traditional games of the past.



Maori reception to tourists, Rotorua.

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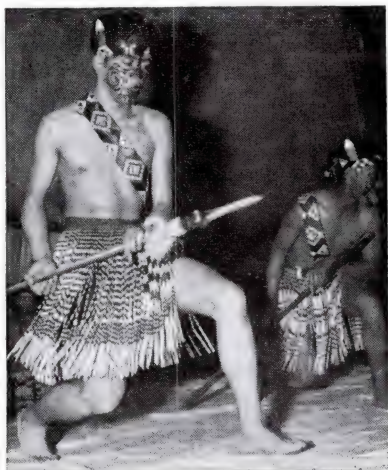
Maori concert party, Wellington.

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Maori Meeting House (Poho-o-Rawiri), Gisborne.

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Youthful performers at the opening of the new Maori Meeting House, Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt.

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Maori dancing. Girls and youths at Model Pa, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON



Maori haka of welcome to Vice Regal party at Ngaruawahia during visit by Their Excellencies Sir Bernard and Lady Freyberg.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS, WELLINGTON

The games themselves, needing strict co-ordination of hand and eye as the sticks pass from hand to hand in intricate patterns in time with the melody vary from tribe to tribe. All show the dexterity and nimbleness especially of male members of the tribe.

Flax (harakeke) is important to the Maori both for practical use and for the traditional costumes used in entertainment. The plant, plentiful throughout New Zealand, was used by the Maori to make cloaks, belts, simple shoes, baskets, fishing lines and nets, and mats to cover the floor of his whare (home). the Plaiting of flax, mastered to meet these everyday needs, developed into an art as well, leading to the production of traditional and meaningful patterns of decoration for costume and home.

Maori games have always been mainly related to efficiency in the military skills, the posture dance being both recreation and training. Spear and dart throwing, running, jumping, wrestling, swimming and canoe-racing were as popular in ancient times as they are today. Knuckle bones and a form of draughts have always been played by the Maori people. Even in pre-European days Maori children bowled hoops, whipped tops, walked on stilts, slid down slopes on primitive but efficient toboggans and swung on swings.

Whai (string games) were and still are great favourites, and also have a practical value in developing manipulative control and powers of concentration. To the rhythm of songs or chants the fingers form a hoop of string into designs, often intricate, depicting significant features of the environment or illustrating folk stories or myths.

Kite-flying was a pastime many indulged in, the kite being built of a light frame covered with dry leaves. Some, too large to be children's toys, were in fact flown by tohunga (priests) who found omens in the way the kite flew.

A toy not seen now, but popular once was the karetao, jumping-jack or puppet whose jointed arms were worked by fine cords. The manipulator needed great skill and acting ability, being expected

to sing or chant and also to make gestures with his free hand.

Maori people are intelligent, agile and quick to learn, with a natural aptitude and an eagerness to succeed in all they do, and they love entertainment in all its varied forms.

Nowadays there is a growing desire among all New Zealanders for Maori arts, crafts and music to be taught to all school children as part of their general education. This cannot yet be done on a large scale because of a lack of sufficient qualified teachers in this field, but competent Maori teachers often form school clubs; it is not uncommon for a school with a predominantly European roll to have a Maori club. Maori teachers who go overseas for experience generally establish small groups; these exist in such countries as the United States, Britain and Malaysia. In schools with mostly Maori pupils such clubs flourish and the teaching and passing on of Maori traditional entertainment is easily accomplished.

Adult training classes give good opportunities for those wishing to develop or specialise in a knowledge of Maori culture. The Government has also taken a special interest and a Maori Arts and Crafts Institute has been established at Rotorua, North Island, to promote all types of Maori culture and the practice and appreciation of Maori arts and crafts. A special section of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, which has recorded Maori music for many years, has now established a department to specialise in Maori programmes.

The development of Maori entertainment, from the small group performing only for its own pleasure or that of the village community to the group able to entertain overseas, has been rapid. It is expected that many more performers will go overseas and many more Maoris receive formal training in opera and classical music. Greater sophistication of local groups performing as dance bands or modern entertainers within New Zealand is to be expected, and a general growth in the revival of interest in all Maori arts and crafts.



Maori youths and girls outside a Meeting House at Whakarewarewa, Rotorua.

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Centenary celebrations of the King movement at Turangawaewae Pa, Ngaruawahia, Auckland Province.

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Maori youth posing against a thermal background, Whakarewarewa, Rotorua.

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CARVING

The carving of the Maori people of New Zealand is one of the highest artistic achievements of Polynesia. In pre-European times, the materials carved were wood, stone and bone. The Maori excelled in wood carving, which may be regarded as the writing of a people who had never evolved a script.

Maori carving symbols represent the history and legends of an artistic and imaginative people. Many stories may be read by the initiated from the complex designs of old. Essentially, the key to their meanings lies in the ancestor associations of the figures of the patterns, in which many things are told: tales of ancestor allegiance, man's struggle between the forces of good and evil, love of children, great victories, pride, suffering and defiance. The story of the origin of life itself is told from both temporal and spiritual aspects.

Coming from the Society Islands in Central Polynesia, the early Maori settlers found in New Zealand an invigorating climate and an inexhaustible supply of timber. This timber was predominantly softwoods of durable quality hitherto unknown to them. These three factors stimulated a greater development in building and later in the decorating of wooden houses. Social demands were met by constructing big meeting houses and economic needs by building food storehouses raised on piles. Maori builders thus embarked on a course that culminated in a high peak of art.

Basic patterns and symbols came with the Maori to New Zealand and under the favourable conditions carving quickly developed in richness and variety of form. Local schools of carving arose. Eventually tribal rivalry, which existed century, and almost certainly began not only in warfare but also in arts and crafts, led to the perfection of carving.

Maori carving is older than the 14th about the time of the great adze and chisel makers of more than 1000 years ago. Its refinement came even before the discovery of greenstone, New Zealand jade or nephrite, out of which the Maori made prized tools, weapons and ornaments. Greenstone is tough and can be polished to a very sharp cutting

CARVING

edge for chisels and other carving implements, but the ordinary stone adze remained the carver's chief instrument until European traders brought iron and steel.

Old-time carvers were of the priestly caste and an expert brought much prestige to his tribe. His services were eagerly sought after and he was well rewarded. His art was passed on only to a select few, the completion of whose training was attended by as much ceremonial as a college graduation of today. The learner was taught on the job; his master was exacting.

Much ritual attended the preparation and execution of an important work. During its progress, carvers were under a strict "tapu" (a religious sanction which required temporary quarantine), and no men of inferior rank, nor any women at all, were permitted to watch the operations. In former times each chip was carefully gathered up and burnt in a special fire. Even today great care is taken that any work in progress is not profaned.

Maori art has been more widely admired than understood, for it is now difficult to arrive with any certainty at what effect or meaning the old-time carver intended to convey. Some authorities think carving proceeded from sculpture to design and derived its patterns, including the spirals and chevrons, from the human figure.

There are several theories regarding the development of Maori curvilinear art, particularly the double spiral. Specialists believe this evolved locally, for though the single spiral appears elsewhere in Polynesia the double is unknown except in Marquesan art. The double spiral had reached its zenith as a decorative motif by the time the first Europeans reached New Zealand.

Human-figure Motif

It is agreed that, basically, Maori wood carving is an art of statuary based on the ancestral image — the human figure. One of the best known of Maori ornaments of personal adornment, the tiki, is an excellent example of the stylised human figure. It is a neck pendant of nephrite or bone, and has

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been the subject of controversy which is also illustrative of the difficulties encountered in interpreting the significance of primitive artefacts. The tiki, a pendant of compact human form, is often likened to an embryo and was said to be endowed with the magic power of ensuring the fertility of any woman who wore it. To embellish this opinion, a myth that the first tiki was made for Hineteiwaiwa, the goddess of childbirth, is often quoted. Early explorers, however, record having seen many men of rank wearing the tiki, and today one may see "kuia," aged women, who wear it constantly. The tiki, probably an ancestral image, frequently had a personal name, which would confirm this theory.

Like other Polynesians, the Maori exalted his ancestors and leaders, and carved commemorative figures in their honour. Various materials were used in various parts of the Pacific, but the New Zealand Maori used wooden pillars or planks in which art and utility could be combined. The finished pillars were often used as houseposts and the planks as lintels or canoe prows.

Maori artists followed traditional patterns, yet they were creative rather than imitative. A few conventions were generally accepted: the enlarged proportion of the head in relation to the body; the defiant facial grimace, with eyes often agog and tongue protruding; and the three-fingered hands that either grasped a mere (a short club) to the breast or above the head in anger, or were clasped before a protruding stomach.

The head was considered by the ancient Maori to be the most sacred part of a man's body, so it is reasonable that the artist should indicate its importance by enlarging it. The tongue lolling from a wide open mouth is a gesture of defiance, exhibited to this day by Maori men doing the haka (war dance). The hand, so frequently given only three fingers, is said to be a deliberate act on the part of the carver to avoid a too-human representation that could offend the gods. Another story has it that the three fingers commemorate the first carver, a man of Hawaiki known as Huku-wai-teko or Mutu-wai-teko, who had but three fingers to each hand.

These are but two of many explanations offered by tribal experts for a feature of Maori carving that quickly claims the attention of the spectator. Another characteristic is the general stiffness of attitude of the figures, which may be accounted for by the restrictive shape of the tree trunks from which most figures were hewn.

Revival of Maori Art

Since the Second World War there has been a revival of interest among Maoris in Maori art. Major works have been completed by Maori carvers in the last 35 years in greater numbers than ever before. Of this resurgence several splendid communal meeting-houses built in the cities and towns are examples, and indicative of the move of the Maori people from rural to urban centres.

There are today some 20 qualified carvers, of whom four regard carving as a full-time occupation. The Government encourages school children to take and interest in Maori culture and in many schools both Maori and European children are taught the traditional Maori arts and crafts, among which carving and weaving are prominent.

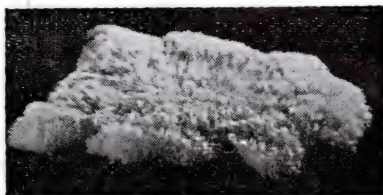
The modern Maori craftsman adapts an ancient art to modern conditions. Steel tools are being used to execute carvings of great beauty that conform to the designs and spirit of those of old. While the work is in progress, ancient rites and ceremonials are fully observed — for, to the Maori, conscious of the sacred task of creation, this is a revered link with a noble past. New Zealand museums that contain major collections of Maori carving are in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Napier, Wanganui, Nelson, New Plymouth and Te Awamutu.

Meeting Houses and Churches

The areas richest in carved meeting houses are the Bay of Plenty, Rotorua, and the east coast between East Cape and Gisborne. On the Bay of Plenty coast many homes can be seen from Tauranga to the area surrounding Whakatane — the small town of Matata, for example, has three, and Te Teko has four. Along the Gisborne-Opotiki east coast highway are more than 30 houses. Many are on private property

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and visitors are advised to seek permission of local Maoris before venturing on to a marae (courtyard of the house). A kindly and hospitable people, the Maoris are rightly jealous of their communal centres, which are frequently used for important services such as the tangi (a wake-like funeral observance).

Carved houses are also to be seen at Waitangi in Northland, at Ngaruawahia where the Maori Queen resides, at Tokaanu near Lake Taupo, and at Lower Hutt and Christchurch.

The Church of England made early and rapid progress in teaching Christianity to the Maori, and four fine mission churches have interesting historical associations and splendid examples of Maori carving and other decorations. They are: St. Mary's, Tikitiki (on the east coast, 95 miles north of Gisborne); St. Faith's, Ohinemutu (Rotorua); Rangiataea (named for the sacred house in which all the treasures of knowledge were kept in the traditional homeland, Hawaiki), Otaki; St. Paul's at Putiki (Wanganui); and at Manutuke near Gisborne. Fine chapels are at Hukarere Church of England Maori Girls' College, Napier; and at the Turakina Presbyterian Maori Girls' College, Marton.

Souvenirs

The typical New Zealand souvenir is the tiki, the quaint traditional Maori figure regarded in pre-European days as a fertility symbol and now popular as an ornament typical of the New Zealand Maori style of carving and ornamentation.

Also accepted as national symbols are representations of the long-beaked flightless kiwi and the silver fern so common

in the native "bush" or forest.

Tiki, kiwi and fern souvenirs, in great demand, are fashioned attractively in a great range of sizes and materials, including the prized New Zealand jade or greenstone, silver, iridescent polished paua shell, polished native timbers and tooled leather.

Many other ornaments, personal jewellery, presentation pieces and articles of household decoration are available in combinations of these materials.

Dolls in traditional Maori costume, specimens of Maori carving, pottery with Maori designs, silk scarves and wool floor rugs patterned with New Zealand flowers, birds and scenes, woollen travelling rugs world-famous for warmth, durability and design, washable lambskin and sheepskin rugs all are available for the traveller of discernment who wants souvenirs of practical worth and fine craftsmanship. **MOKO**, the ancient Maori art of tattooing was considered to have discontinued about the turn of the century; however, a few old ladies living in remote districts enable us in 1969 to witness the closing of a page of history. By a special arrangement with the artist, a series of portraits entitled "The Last Maori Tattoos" is being made available to the public through the N.Z. Tourist Association. English artist Brenard Chantler was urged towards the series by the Governor-General of N.Z. who has congratulated him on the excellence of the work. The portraits which are of living subjects and which are exquisitely done in conte graphite, were completed in 1966. A limited number of sets of six (10 x 8 in.) are available: refer coupon below.

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BEACHES

With 4,000 miles of coastline, New Zealand has hundreds of beautiful beaches where swimming is safe. On the western coast are long stretches of iron sand which are pounded by the often turbulent waters of the Tasman Sea; and on the eastern (Pacific Ocean) coastline are yellow sands. One of the best known western beaches is Ninety Mile Beach north of Auckland; and two extremely popular eastern beaches

are Mt. Maunganui in the North Island and Caroline Bay in the South. There is excellent swimming to be had close to the main four centres, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Nearly all popular beaches are patrolled by surf life-saving clubs during the summer months, but any one intending to swim an unpatrolled beach should make sure it is safe before entering the water.

TRANSPORTATION

New Zealand's surface form — heavily folded and dissected — has made the building of roads, railways and airports difficult. Nevertheless, the country has a well-developed transport system that is continually being extended and improved to keep pace with changing and increasing needs. The railway system, state-owned and operated, consists of a main trunk through each island, many feeder routes and some electrified suburban services.

The 57,000 miles of motorways, highways and roads fall into clearly de-

fined classes. The gravel-surfaced country roads, originally laid to open isolated areas, are now busy routes for farm produce and stock, country motorists and passenger services. Sealed arterial roads, mostly State highways, provide fast travel between main centres of population. The mileage of multi-lane motorways is small but is being increased rapidly as resources permit. A national tax on petrol is the main source of highway finance. On a population basis, New Zealand is the world's third most motorised country, with one vehicle to every 3 persons.

THE HIGHWAY NETWORK

New Zealand has 57,039 miles of sealed or gravel roads. They include 7,134 miles of State highways and motorways. The balance is country roads and municipal streets. The National Roads Board has also accepted responsibility for the construction of limited access motorways for the cities of Auckland and Wellington in an attempt to ease traffic congestion.

There are 3,613 miles of national trunk highways ("red" routes) and 3,521 miles of provincial trunk roads ("blue" routes). State highway numbers are marked on maps by red or blue shields, which also appear at intervals on the roadside and at junctions.

The premier New Zealand national main trunk route, is route 1, from the town of Awanui in the far north to the capital city, Wellington — a distance of 624.54 miles.

A road-rail ferry service provides the line from Wellington across Cook Strait (58.7 miles) to Picton. Thence Route 1 continues down the East Coast of the South Island to Bluff — a distance of

599.65 miles. The total length of Route 1 is thus, 1,182.89 miles.

Branching from Route 1 in the North Island are complementary national trunk highways that offer alternative north-south travel. Route 2 leaves Route 1 south of Auckland to serve the east coast down to Wellington; Route 3 is a western loop through Taranaki and Wanganui; Routes 4 and 5 offer alternatives between the centre of the island and the southern stages of the other trunk roads.

From the South Island section of Route 1, Route 6 runs west from Blenheim through Nelson and the West Coast and since the completion of the Haast Pass section provides a through highway via Lake Wanaka and Central Otago to Invercargill. Route 7 links east and west coasts via the Lewis Pass; and Route 8 is an inland loop linking Route 1 with Southern Alps resorts, the Southern Lakes and Central Otago.

In both islands a network of provincial highways supplements the trunk routes.

RULES OF THE ROAD

KEEP LEFT: Always drive on the left hand side of the road. This rule applies throughout New Zealand.

Legal Speed Limits On the Open Road—

- 55 miles an hour for cars, light trucks and motor cycles without pillion passengers.
- 40 miles an hour for light vehicles with trailers.
- 45 miles an hour for buses or service cars.
- 40 miles an hour for learner motor cyclists.
- 45 miles an hour for motor cycles with pillion passengers.
- 40 miles an hour for heavy trucks.
- 30 miles an hour for motor cyclists and power cyclists not wearing an approved safety helmet or when a pillion passenger has not approved helmet.
- 30 miles an hour for power cyclists and motor cyclists who have only provisional licences.

In a Built-up Area—

- 30 miles an hour for all vehicles.

In a Limited Speed Zone—

- 55 miles an hour unless weather conditions, poor visibility, the presence of children, the density of traffic, the condition of the road or other similar reasons make this unsafe. In such circumstances the 30 mile an hour speed limit applies.

Approaching a Railway Crossing—

- 15 miles an hour.

Passing a School Bus Stopped to Let Children On or Off—

- 10 miles an hour.
- These are the **maximum** speeds permitted; but adjust your speed to suit—
- The traffic conditions.
- The type of road.
- The weather conditions.
- The presence of pedestrians or cyclists.
- Your own ability.

Stopping for Police or Traffic Officer

- You must stop when signalled by a police or traffic officer.

At Traffic Lights

- Stop for a red or amber light. Go on the green signal only. However, if you are unable to stop safely in the time, you may cross on the amber light.
- Watch for a special green arrow signal which in some places permits traffic to proceed in the direction of the arrow even though the main signal is red.
- When turning, go on the green signal **ahead** of you but, if turning right give way to traffic coming straight through. Give way to pedestrians crossing with the lights.

Flashing Traffic Lights

- Two red traffic lights flashing alternately, as at railway crossings, fire stations, and airports, means stop and remain stopped until the lights cease flashing.
- A single flashing amber light means proceed with caution.

Right Hand Rule

Where there are no traffic lights, a pointman, **GIVE WAY, OR STOP SIGN:**

Give way to traffic on your right, including cyclists.

In you are turning to the right, give way to all other traffic.

Where two vehicles are turning to the right, neither has the right of way.

Stock on the Roads

Motorists should exercise care and patience when meeting or passing stock on the roads. **SLOW** right down and pull to the side of the road. If the stock is approaching you it is usually quicker to **stop** so that they can move past you without being frightened. **DO NOT** sound your horn.

Use of Horn

The horn must be used only as a reasonable traffic warning. Except in an emergency, do not sound a horn in a 30-mile-an-hour area between eleven o'clock at night and seven o'clock in the morning.

Parking and Stopping

You may not stop, stand or park a vehicle—Without due care and reasonable consideration for others using the road.

On the roadway where it is practicable to park off the roadway without damaging grass plots or cultivated frontages.

On any footpath. On an intersection.

On a pedestrian crossing.

Closer than 20ft. before a pedestrian crossing, or further when indicated by means of signs or markings on the road.

Opposite a safety zone.

Within 20ft. of either side of a bus stop. Near any corner, bend, rise, safety zone, or intersection where your vehicle might obstruct other traffic or another driver's view of the road. In front of a vehicle entrance.

Within 2ft. of a fireplug or on a circle painted on the roadway with the letters F.H. or between the circle and the footpath unless someone remains in the vehicle who is capable of moving it if necessary. Alongside another parked vehicle.

Anywhere where signs or marking indicate that stopping, standing, or parking is prohibited.

Where parking is restricted you must comply with the restrictions.

Always park parallel to the roadway and as close as you can to the left-hand side unless angle parking is indicated by a sign or lines painted on the road. In a one-way street you may park on either side.

At night, unless your vehicle is clearly visible at 150ft., you must not leave it parked on the road without lights.

Accident

Where anyone has been injured in an accident, the driver must report the accident to the police as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after the accident. Also the owner must notify the insurance company covering his third-party risk. If no one has been injured, you must supply your name and address to the owner or driver of any other vehicle which has been damaged. If other property has been damaged, you must give your name and address to the owner of the property. If you cannot ascertain the owner or driver of the other vehicle or the owner of the property, you must report the accident within 48 hours to the police or a traffic officer.

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Southlanders are the butt of many jokes about being the "tail end" of New Zealand, for this beautiful province was known to the Maoris as Murihiku—"the last joint of the tail." That he lives at the geographical "bottom end" of New Zealand cannot be denied by the most loyal Southlander—and fiercely loyal they are indeed—but he can boast vigorously that his is the most varied and probably the most fascinating region in the country.

Southland covers a broad sweep of the south-western corner of the South Island, with the upthrust ranges and placid lakes of Fiordland in the west and, to the east, more than 1,000,000 acres of rich farmland — land which has produced world record yields of wheat and oats and which carries six or more sheep to the acre.

Today it is riding on the crest of a boom in all phases of economic activity, proof of which is shown by Southland's earning of 8 per cent of the nation's gross farm income and an even higher percentage of N.Z.'s export income.

Visitors will find a friendly welcome and can expect to find a host of magnificent scenic and sporting attractions that rival those found in any tourist centre throughout the world. For the whole of Southland can offer something to everyone, the tourist and sportsman, fisherman and hunter.

The story of Southland's history is an exciting one and it provides an important backdrop for the scene which is Southland today. The earliest inhabitants were the Maoris who through the ages were often in conflict with invading tribes from the north. Legend tells of a "lost tribe" which migrated to the fiord country to escape enemy attacks and was never heard of again. Certainly, the early

Maoris of the South were hunters of the giant moa (now almost certainly extinct). This wingless feathered monster-bird stood 12 feet high, weighed as much as a racehorse and could kill a man with a single kick from either of its massive legs. It ate more grass than a bullock and it and other moa species once roved the country in great droves.

From the many well-preserved moa bones and feathers found in caves of the Manapouri and Te Anu district of Southland, it seems very probable that the moa in these areas was the last to become extinct, and although extinct in the North Island for 500 years, this evidence points to the moa still existing in these areas at the time of Captain Cook's voyages, less than 200 years ago.

Many years before European surveyors arrived in Southland to examine likely sites for habitation, the coast was the haven of sailormen, whalers and sealers who made the bays and fiords their rendezvous. Sealers were based in Dusky Sound in 1792 and the whaling station which began at Preservation Inlet in 1829 shares with the Tory Channel station in Marlborough, the distinction of being the first permanent European settlement in the South Island. The first settlers then were former whalers—the earliest of whom was Captain John Howell who took up land at Riverton in 1836 and later James Kelly in 1853 became the first European settler on the site of Invercargill.

When Southland was surveyed as a possible site for settlement in 1844 it was considered "a mere bog, unfit for habitation", and not until 1853 was land finally purchased from the Maoris. In 1856 Governor Gore Brown of the then well-established settlement of Dunedin decided upon the site of Invercargill as the main town for the new province of Southland. By 1870 the fledgling province of Southland was taken over again by Otago as a result of its early struggles financially, and to this day the Southland province is legally part of the provincial district of Otago.

SOUTHLAND

So much for the province's history. For now begins an outline of the best touring routes to discover all of Southland's many attractions.

A network of sealed roads makes sightseeing quick and pleasant. Regular bus services and a comprehensive railway network run to all parts of the province. Invercargill airport, which lies close to the city, is served with daily flights by N.A.C.'s internal system, and links with overseas flights as well as those of Mount Cook airlines. Tourist Air Travel operates amphibian aircraft which gives access to the most remote parts of Fiordland and the southern lakes. Scenic flights are offered from Te Anau, from Invercargill and from Gore.

There are three main entry or starting points for touring Southland and Fiordland. The first is from Southland's capital, Invercargill, reached by flying N.A.C. and from here, touring by hire car or bus. The second, is by road from Dunedin, touring Southland and then continuing north through Central Otago—Queenstown, or returning by the same route to Dunedin. The third starting point is by entering Fiordland and Southland by road over the Haast Pass from the Wild West Coast and then continuing north through Dunedin.

As there is so much to see and so many roads to take we have tried to simplify the tour of Southland by using Invercargill as the main base, and starting point, but still including all the places of interest that you will find in Southland and Fiordland. Suggested tours of the area should be about 6 days, or probably longer in order to see all the attractions.

Flying to Invercargill you arrive by N.A.C. at about 11 a.m. to begin the first day of the tour which will take you along the south coast travelling westwards and then north to Lumsden and the National Park Headquarters at Te Anau. After picking up a hire car in Invercargill you drive through Lornville, Wallacetown and to Riverton, 24 miles from Invercargill. Riverton, at the mouth of the Aparima River, is one of the best fishing rivers in the province.

Rowing and power boat racing are held on the broad river estuary. There is a ninehole golf course situated near the sea and a camping ground at North Beach. Both Taramea Bay and the Riverton Rocks Beach are popular bathing beaches and marine resorts.

The road continues along the coast to Colac Bay, another seaside resort and on to Orepuki where there is a safe bathing. Orepuki and nearby Round Hill were the scene of gold-mining activity in the early days.

Tuatapere is the largest sawmilling centre in the province and is beside the Waiau River which tourists should note for its excellent trout and Atlantic salmon fishing. The bush-fringed domain and scenic reserve on the banks of the river are ideal camping and picnic spots.

The road from Tuatapere to Te Anau via Clifden is the new Blackmount Road which now provides an alternative route into Fiordland, by joining the Lumsden-Te Anau Road at The Key—an easy run of 70 miles altogether.

From Clifden a detour off this road should be made to visit Lake Hauroko, by taking the new road completed in 1965. A golden sandy beach and the unparalleled opportunities for water sports on the lake are contributing to the lake's development as a budding tourist centre. However, a recent discovery, in April, 1967, of major historical importance has also brought fame to Lake Hauroko. An ancient Maori burial cave was discovered on the north-eastern side of Mary Island, the largest of three islets in the eastern bend of the lake. The body of a Maori warrior of rank was found in a sitting position facing the cave entrance.

Rejoining the main road at Clifden you can visit the caves in Clifden Gorge. Though not illuminated, these limestone caves can still be visited by tourists by using torchlight and the guide wire provided.

From Clifden you can make another side trip to visit Lake Monowai hydro-electric station which generates most of Southland's power supply.

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On reaching Te Anau you will have arrived at the gateway to Fiordland at the end of the first day of your tour from Invercargill. Now one of the main tourist centres of the South Island, Te Anau has grown rapidly to provide excellent accommodation, ranging from a top-class tourist hotel to motels, boarding houses and a well-equipped motor camp.

Te Anau, situated at the southern end of Lake Te Anau, is the headquarters of the Fiordland National Park. The National Park, comprising $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, is N.Z.'s largest and one of the largest in the world.

Lake Te Anau is the largest of the Fiordland lakes and the largest in the South Island, stretching more than 40 miles from north to south. It has three large arms known as the South, Middle and North fiords to which scheduled and charter launch trips are made. The most popular launch trips are those to Glade House at the head of the lake and the half-day trip to South fiord and the beautiful Gorge Falls.

The spectacular glow-worm caves of Te Anau are another highlight of a visit to Te Anau and are reached after a one-hour launch trip. Although known to the Maoris, these caves were not rediscovered until 1948 and now daily tours are made in the holiday season to see the remarkable water-worn formations made by the underground river, the waterfalls and the glow-worm grotto.

It is from Te Anau that the 75 mile spectacular drive to Milford Sound is made, through the beautiful Eglinton Valley, over the Divide and in the Hollyford Valley, through the Homer tunnel and down the Cleddau Canyon to the head of the famous Milford Sound.

The famed Milford Track begins at Glade House, at the head of Lake Te Anau.

Milford Sound is breathtaking—a magnificent sea canyon 10 miles long and flanked by mountains rising up to 6,000 feet. Carved by glacier action, the sound is 430 fathoms at its deepest point and

SOUTHLAND

averages 250 fathoms. It was named Milford Haven by Captain Stokes of H.M.S. "Acheron" during admiralty surveys in 1849-50. Mitre Peak is the centrepiece of Milford, with its 5,560ft rock pinnacle thrusting into the sky from the deep blue waters of the sound.

Those making a day trip to Milford from Te Anau will have ample time to make one of the many launch trips available on the sound or perhaps make some of the short excursions which include a quarter-mile tramp to View Peak from the Milford Hotel; the three-quarter mile walk to the top of the Bowen Falls, or perhaps journeys to the Cleddau Valley, particularly to the Chasm, a natural bridge across the Cleddau River.

Most of the other fiords are accessible only by amphibian aircraft from Invercargill or Te Anau. Dusky Sound, the largest of the fiords, was sighted by Captain Cook in 1770, and he spent two months there on his second voyage in 1773. It was the first harbour in New Zealand to be chartered and it is still held that a small moose herd roam near the sound.

The third day of the suggested tour would be from Te Anau to Lake Manapouri. Manapouri is the twin lake to Te Anau, being joined to it by the Upper Waiau River, and it is considered to be the most beautiful lake in New Zealand. Flanked by the mighty Cathedral Peaks the deep inlets of the lake extend into the mountainous country of the west. Visitors can enjoy regular launch and jetboat trips on the lake, select from numerous bush walks and find countless spots to fish for Atlantic salmon, rainbow and brown trout.

Here also on the steep alpine snow grass areas of the Manapouri and Te Anau lakes roam herds of wapiti and red deer, and visiting hunters enter the forest from one of the long arms of the lakes. Tourists not wishing to hunt may nevertheless be lucky enough to meet a hunting party coming back and to be served a sizzling venison steak when they return to the hotel.

INVERCARGILL

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A day trip to Manapouri should include the bus excursion over the 2,200ft Wilmot Pass to Deep Cove in Doubtful Sound where the tail-race tunnel for the huge Manapouri power scheme is under construction.

A suggested route back to Invercargill from Manapouri is through Mossburn, Lumsden, Balfour and Riversdale to Gore. Gore is Southland's second biggest town and from here you return to Invercargill via Waimumu, Glencoe, Hedgehope, Browns and Winton.

Those wishing to begin their tour or complete it at Queenstown and Central Otago will drive north and on to Garston from the Lumsden Junction. Both towns are very popular as fishing resorts as there are five rivers providing excellent fishing in the area.

The 38½ mile drive from Lumsden to Gore is through gently undulating countryside passing through Balfour and Riversdale.

Gore, the second centre of Southland, with a population of over 8,000, is an important market centre for the rich farming district surrounding it and is an important junction for the main highways north to Central Otago, north-west to Fiordland, south to Invercargill 40 miles away and east to south Otago and Dunedin. Tourist attractions include the Maita River on which the town is located which is regarded as the best stocked brown trout water in New Zealand. Gore is set at the foot of the Hokonui Hills and a fascinating history of early days in Gore surrounds the one-time illicit whisky stills which produced a fiery brew and were located in the Hokonui Hills nearby.

Today Gore is a modern and prosperous town and an ideal tourist base from which to make trips throughout Southland, particularly fishing trips. The scenic reserve at Croydon, 4 miles out of the town is well worth a visit, as too is the golf course and picturesque racecourse, each being regarded as showplaces and outstanding sporting venues.

There are three possible routes from which to select to reach Invercargill from

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Gore. The main highway south goes through Mataura, an industrial and farming centre, through Edendale, passing through Southland's farmlands and on to Invercargill. However, a choice of two scenic drives can be made by taking provincial state highway No. 96 from Gore to Hedgehope and then branching off to reach Invercargill via Browns and Winton or by driving through Mabel Bush from the Hedgehope turnoff.

Invercargill, the capital of Southland is a busy city with an urban population rapidly approaching 47,000 and the seventh largest city in New Zealand. Its broad streets and spacious parklands are a particular attraction and remain as a tribute to the foresight of Mr J. T. Thomson, the chief surveyor from Otago who laid the city out in the 1850's.

Invercargill's name is a combination of "Inver" the Greek word for the "mouth of the river," and "Cargill" after Captain William Cargill, first superintendent of Otago. As many of the early settlers were Scottish or of Scottish parentage the streets in the centre of the city bear the names of many of Scotland's rivers. —Forth, Tay, Dee, Esk, etc.

The many sightseeing highlights within the city boundaries, the wide choice of motor trips that can be made to almost every part of Southland within a few hours, makes Invercargill an ideal tourist base. A high standard of tourist accommodation is available and local sightseeing is made easy by the excellent local bus and rail services, and of course the varied tourist air services which give a complete and efficient daily coverage of the district.

Queen's Park, Invercargill's showplace is a 200-acre reserve in the heart of the city. The Rose Garden, the Rhododendron Walk and a representative collection of native and exotic trees and plants are tourist attractions. At the eastern boundary the Steans Memorial Winter Garden has displays of unusual flowering species, a pond containing aquatic plants a fish and a large aviary.

The Southland Centennial Museum is at the southern boundary of Queen's Park and is well worth a visit. The pion-

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eer wing contains items of interest from Southland's early days, as well as a collection of Maori exhibits and an art gallery of a fine standard.

North of the city is Anderson Park, a 60 acre estate bequeathed by Sir Robert and Lady Anderson. Their home is now the city's art gallery and is in a beautiful setting of native bush and gardens. Other attractions include the City Gardens, Waihopai Scenic reserve, the many fine churches in the city, and visits which can be arranged to a tulip farm and oyster factory.

Oreti Beach, only 5 miles west of Invercargill, is Southland's famous surf and bathing beach—a long stretch of white sand which draws thousands of visitors in summer and warm weekends. Inland from the beach on the western bank of the Oreti River is the Sandy Point Domain with its international motor racing circuit. Powerboat racing and rowing are popular sports on the river. Nearby, is Otatara, a picturesque settlement set among native bushland.

A full day tour and scenic drive can be made along the southern coast to Balclutha and back to Invercargill via Clinton, Gore, Mataura and Edendale, or alternatively, from Invercargill to Owaka, returning through the Owaka Valley to Mataura, down the east bank of the Mataura River to Wyndham, Edendale and to Invercargill again.

This road along the coast is also an alternative route to the shorter inland route to Dunedin.

From Invercargill the road goes through Kapuka and Gorge Road and crosses the Mataura River to Fortrose. Fortrose was once a busy port, when ships provided the main transport for timber from the district. You pass through Tokonui and Waikawa, both farming and saw-milling townships, through the Bay of Porpoises where there is a fine ocean beach and then on to Curio Bay, 3 miles from Waikawa. Here in the beach lie the remains of a petrified forest buried millions of years ago. Every grain of the timber can be seen in the fossilized stumps and bould-



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ers which have split showing clear patterns of the fossilized twigs and leaves. Because the area is a scenic reserve, removal of specimens is forbidden.

The next section of the road is very beautiful, running for about 10 miles through native bush with an abundant growth of trees and giant ferns. Other places of interest include the Cathedral Rocks at Chaslands Beach, Lake Wilkie, between Chaslands and Papatowai; and Owaka township, centre of the Catlins district.

Balclutha is located inland from the coast, little more than an hour's drive from Owaka and only 40 minutes by road from Dunedin. It is worth including in the coastal trip of Southland as it is the largest town between Gore and Dunedin and is at a junction which leads to touring areas throughout Southland and to almost every other neighbouring province.

On the last day of your tour of Southland, before leaving Invercargill by N.A.C. to fly northwards, a morning can be spent visiting Bluff, the southern most port of New Zealand, and the most southern municipality in the world. Situated only 17 miles by sealed highway from Invercargill, Bluff, has been developed extensively to handle Southland's exports as efficiently as possible, and the 84 acre island built in the harbour now handles berths for an increased volume of shipping.

Bluff is the headquarters of the fishing fleets for two very valuable local delicacies — crayfish and the famous Bluff oysters—large quantities of which are air-freighted all over New Zealand and overseas.

Visitors should make sure that they drive to the summit of Bluff Hill before their visit to Southland draws to a close. For it is from here on a fine day that you see a magnificent panorama of Southland's coastline, from the east and to the farthest mountains of Fiordland in the west stretching out before you like a living map that will beckon you to return again to this beautiful land of the South.

By J. R. Kendall.

67

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Stretching from Mercury Bay in the north-west to Cape Runaway in the east, the Bay of Plenty was so named by Captain Cook on his visit in the "Endeavour" in October, 1769. After his many futile attempts, owing to lack of hospitality of the natives, to obtain food supplies for his ship further down the coast—which he erroneously called Poverty Bay—he was able to secure ample food supplies on his journey northwards. The natives here were in such a prosperous condition that he called this favoured part the "Bay of Plenty". On his journey across the bay he sighted an island which had a white appearance, which, of course, was caused by the dense mass of steam that usually can be seen around the higher parts of this volcanic island, and this he named White Island. From here he went to Mercury Bay (Whitianga), from where he observed the transit of Mercury.

From the time of Cook's visit in 1796 there is no record of any European vessel having visited this area until 1828, when the Mission Schooner "Herald" called in at Tauranga.



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Maori lore claims this locality as the landing place of no less than nine of the early emigrant canoes from Hawaii, out of 22 whose history and destination are known. It is natural, therefore, that this area has been a cradle of some of the most powerful Maori tribes.

Waihi was New Zealand's great gold-mining centre and the discovery of gold in the district in the seventies caused a large influx of miners to the town, which was at its zenith about 1909, when the record yield of £959,594 was obtained from the Waihi Goldmining Company's mine. Immediately north of the business area is the barren-looking "Martha Hill", where gold was discovered by Messrs McCombie and Lee in 1878. The first company was formed in 1883, but it was not until the introduction of the cyanide process 11 years later that it was possible to extract more than half the assay value from the ore. The mine was sold in 1889 for £3000, and the value of the output for 70 years of operations was more than £25,000,000.

BAY OF PLENTY

There are deep shafts and considerable underground workings, some of which are under the business area, the deepest shaft being 1800 feet. Most of the mines are now practically worked out, and Waihi is now a centre for a rapidly growing dairying and sheep-raising area.

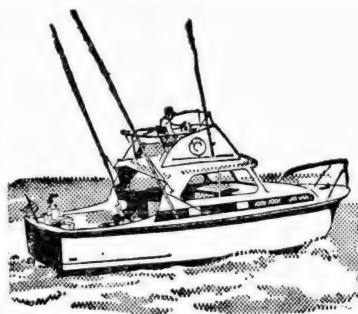
Waihi is an ancient Polynesian name and can be translated as "Rising Waters", or "Water gushing out".

Seven miles by road from the township is Waihi Beach—a very popular summer holiday resort, offering every facility for the tourist, including excellent surf bathing, tennis and bowls. The actual beach is situated on the western shores of the Bay of Plenty and extends north-westwards from the Katikati entrance to Tauranga Harbour. At the western extremity of the beach is Bowen-town.

Sixteen and a half miles from Waihi on the Tauranga road is Katikati, another of the settlements founded by Mr G. Vesey Stewart in 1875 with emigrants from County Tyrone, Ireland. The original name was Waterford, but when Mr Stewart was in England he found that cables to this name had to have "New Zealand" added to them to avoid confusion with a place of the same name in Ireland. The name Katikati is said to be derived from the time when the famous Tama-te-Kapua of the Arawa canoe stopped here for a meal. While the rest of his men ate their food very quickly, Tama nibbled his slowly. This was noted by the crew, who conferred upon the place the name "Kati-Kati-o-Tama-te-Kapua"—the nibbling of Tama-te-Kapua.

The name "Tauranga" means "shelter, resting place or anchorage for canoes". Tauranga has become a rendezvous for thousands of holidaymakers to whom the lure of its sun-baked sands and sparkling waters prove an irresistible attraction. As a winter resort it has an undeniable claim for consideration from those who seek sunshine, peace and quietness amid pleasant surroundings.

Mayor Island, lying off the coast from Tauranga, is receiving great prominence in sporting circles because of the excellence of its deep-sea fishing.



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Mayor Island was the scene of intensive thermal activity in ancient days, and in the centre of the island, in the old craters, there are two lakes, one of a greenish hue and the other black.

Karewa Island, the small island lying to the left of Mayor Island (when viewed from Tauranga), is of interest because of the fact that it is a sanctuary for the almost extinct tuatara lizard and the nesting place of the mutton bird.

The highland at the northern end of the Tauranga borough is known as "the Camp" and includes the historic Monmouth Redoubt, the Mission Cemetery and "The Elms", the old Mission Station. It is the location on which British troops and a number of white families camped during the troublous times in the early sixties. Used originally as a military camp, the retention of the name serves as an historic connection.

The Old Mission Cemetery was originally the burial ground of the Mission and is the last resting place of Archdeacon Brown, Tauranga's first missionary and of many early settlers. It contains also the headstones of the troops and sailors who fell in the engagements of 1864-67. It is located on the site of the original Otamataha Maori Pa and in it is a monument to Rawiri Puhirake, erected in recognition of the chivalrous and humane order given by this warrior for the protection of unarmed men and wounded troops at the Battle of Gate Pa.

The Monmouth Redoubt stands in a prominent position commanding the town and is surrounded by a deep moat which is still in a good state of preservation, and on the parapets are some of the guns used in the fighting in the pioneering days of New Zealand. Wooden buildings were located on the grassy sward inside the redoubt, and it was here that the white women and children were brought for protection from the adjacent encampment in 1864, when the Maoris threatened attack. Durham Redoubt, another fortification at Tauranga, known in more recent years as "the market reserve", has been entirely obliterated by settlement.

Riding into Tauranga one day in the

BAY OF PLENTY

early sixties, a trooper cut a stake from an aspen tree with which to tether his horse, but on departure he left the stake, which took root and survived the years, to attain its present majestic form. It stands in a small reserve on the corner of Willow and McLean Streets, opposite the Government Buildings.

"The Elms" is not a tourist resort—it is the original Mission Station, now a private residence, and it is by the courtesy of the owner, Mr D. H. Maxwell, that those genuinely interested in the historical associations of Tauranga are privileged to inspect the property. "The Elms" is one of the oldest houses remaining in New Zealand, the site having been chosen for a Mission Station in 1834. In 1835, a rush hut was built as a rest home for those travelling in connection with the Mission. Toward the end of 1835 it was burned by marauding natives and a cannibal feast held on the ground. A new hut was immediately constructed, and in 1838 Rev. A. N. Brown (later Archdeacon) erected a temporary three-roomed dwelling for the use of himself and family, pending the building of a permanent residence. Owing to one cause and another, the house took nine years to complete. The timber was rafted from Mercury Bay and pit-sawn locally. The library contains numerous volumes collected by Archdeacon Brown; an old piano still in good condition—believed to be the first piano brought to New Zealand. A folding dining table and a set of mahogany chairs are among the many articles of historic interest. Silver and crockery over 400 years of age are in daily use.

The Mission Bell, which is tolled once a year at a service held in commemoration of Archdeacon Brown's arrival in New Zealand, has an interesting history. Two giant Norfolk pines now well into their second century mark the old gateway to the Mission Station. The grounds are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week-days only. As far as time permits, Mr Maxwell will show visitors who are especially interested in the history of Tauranga through the library and parts of the house. The special visits can be made only by appointment.

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TAURANGA

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On April 29, 1864, British troops attacked a position at Gate Pa, on which the Maoris had entrenched themselves and where the soldiers were repulsed with heavy loss of life. At Gate Pa (then known as Pukehinahina), immediately outside the causeway and gate and in conjunction with a deep trench which Archdeacon Brown had caused to be dug from harbour to estuary, was defined the limit of the Mission property on which the natives did not encroach. The present motor highway cuts through the middle of the trenches. A church stands on the site of the battle on the one side of the road, while on the other is a reserve. Late in 1937, during the excavation of the old trenches, a cannon ball, exploded shells and bullets were unearthed. These historic relics have been presented by Mr A. H. Benham to the trustee of the Tauranga Museum.

Mt Maunganui is the surf beach of Tauranga, and no trip to the district is complete without an exploration of its attractions. There is a good motor road and a regular launch service plies across the harbour from Tauranga. Literally interpreted, Maunganui means "Big Hill". It was fortified to its summit, and the old fortification lines are still plainly visible, particularly on the south-eastern slopes. For over 100 years this fortified pa was impregnable, resisting all attacks, but it was finally taken by strategy by a tribe from further eastward in the bay. There is a walking track to the summit, 761 feet above sea level, where magnificent panoramic views provide ample compensation for the climb.

The village of Maketu is one of the oldest settlements in the Bay of Plenty, and was once the centre of intense inter-tribal activity. The headland at Maketu, known as "Town Point", was named by Captain Cook, who estimated that there were over 10,000 Maoris living there at the time of his visit. At the mouth of the Maketu River is an A.A. sign which indicates the landing place of the Arawa canoe, one of the fleet of canoes which migrated from the Hawaiiki. Some of the carvings in the pa at Town Point are



Photo taken in Whakatane less than a mile from the city centre.

BAY OF PLENTY

of very ancient origin. Two miles from Maketu is a reserve known as Bledisloe Park, which is administered by the Bledisloe Park Domain Board in conjunction with the Arawa Trust Board. In a gun pit which is still in existence, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McDonnell, of the New Zealand Militia, with 12 picked Europeans, on April 22, 1864, occupied a position and for six hours kept up a marksman's rifle fire, thus preventing 600 hostile natives from crossing the water from the sandhills opposite.

Seventeen and a half miles to the east of Tauranga on the Whakatane road is Te Puke, which, like Katikati, was a settlement organised by Mr George Vesey Stewart in 1875 when a number of immigrants from County Tyrone arrived in the ship "Lady Jocelyn". It is now the centre of a rich farming, citrus growing and sawmilling district, and the early Maori history of the place is allied with that of Maketu.

WHAKATANE

Largest town on the seaboard of the Eastern Bay of Plenty, Whakatane has long enjoyed the title of 'Sunshine town of the North Island' and visitors have endorsed its claim.

Its remarkably sunny climate is probably due to its open situation on the estuary of the Whakatane river, the wide sweeping beaches at its front door, the broad expanse of rich plain land to the west, and the fact that the nearest high country of any consequence is some 20 miles inland.

Whakatane is primarily a sun-trap!

It is also richly endowed with almost every natural feature that makes for every type of sport and recreation, and holds a potential which is in keeping with the tremendous development of the 'Bay' and its back-country.

Historically its story straddles the centuries. Historians acclaim it the cradle of the Maori race, and point to the ragged outline of Kapu-te-Rangi, the ancient pas of Toi-kai-rakau, who was the common progenitor of all Maoris from the North Cape to the Bluff.

It can be seen on a prominence above

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WHAKATANE

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the town, and to the student is regarded almost as hallowed ground, for the record of human habitation of Whakatane goes back at least 700 years.

Today the town presents a bustling modern centre, with a smart and attractive shopping centre on the 'Strand', formerly the site of the old Maori settlement. Its commercial and residential areas have spilled across its adjacent rural area and crowded it with modern homes sprinkled with subsidiary shopping centres. It now covers the whole of the area cut off by a wide sweep of the river which is spanned by two traffic bridges.

To the visitor it is a unique blend of the old and the new. At the entrance to the main shopping centre, grey and lichen-encrusted, stands historic Pohaturua, a feature which is dear to the inhabitants. To the Maori it is sacred, for in the cave at its base, thousands of Ngatiawa fighting-men underwent the painful operation of tattooing by the tribal tohunga, and in a pool at its entrance, all the new-born children were plunged in dedication to the local gods.

The pohutukawa-fringed escarpment above the town, known as Hillcrest, boasts the town's loveliest homes. They have been built on the historic sites of at least a dozen pas that at one time challenged the enemies that could come from south and west.

There is more interest in other things today.

The modern Whakatanean is sports-minded and fond of the out-of-doors life. The sea provides most of his needs. The deep-sea fishing immediately off the town's harbour is becoming famous. It also stamps the town as a resort for surfing, swimming and camping. Each year, many thousands of visitors endorse these attractions as they stream to nine-mile long Ohope Beach, which is only 5 minutes from the town's post office.

Peaceful Ohiwa's land-locked harbour, which is linked with Ohope, is also another popular resort with its perfect setting, excellent fishing and celebrated shellfish beds.

Both are ideal leisure-spots for the holiday-maker.



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BAY OF PLENTY

Whakatane can be described as a natural hub for access to every feature of interest in the eastern Bay of Plenty. From it trips can be made to the glorious lake-land of the inland plateau, or to the teeming forested ridges of the mysterious Urewera, where stands one of the most majestic native bush areas in New Zealand.

Six miles south lies the Awakeri thermal baths, also drawing patrons from far and near. In the middle-plain too, lies the neat little town of Edgumbe, dominated by the huge co-operative Rangitaiki Plains Dairy Company, which is the largest one-roof factory of its kind in the country.

On the industrial side again, the giant new Tasman Paper Mills at Kawerau, and the Forest Products mill at Whakatane are other features which may be visited by arrangement.

The growth of the town has been fantastic. Its boom-period (2500-8,500) occurred between 1950-60. Since then its progress has been at a steadier pace which has meant consolidation and development.

The residents view their future with the same confidence they showed when they rebuilt their town after it had been burnt by the rebel Te Kooti in 1869. The progression of recent years includes a programme of beautification reaching from the Heads to the residential sectors, sporting facilities of a standard which have brought it into line with other leading country centres. These include field sports, bowling, golf, rowing, croquet and practically every other type of recreation.

The name 'Whakatane' ('to be a man') was hatched from a chance remark by an ancestress of the local tribe — Wairaka. She was then something of a rebel-teenager, newly arrived in the Mataatua canoe about the 13th century. From it the town has borne its imprint ever since, and can safely be depended on to carry it forward to its future.

A monument to Wairaka now stands opposite The Reef coffee lounge at the harbour mouth.

—Whakatane Public Relations Office.

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VIEW

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- ★ MURIWAI CAVE
- ★ WHALE ISLAND
- ★ WHITE ISLAND



FROM

THE REEF

The Reef is situated at the mouth of the Whakatane Harbour offering a panoramic view of Whale Island — the Mataatua Rock and just one minute from Muriwai Cave. Take your Morning Teas — Luncheons — Afternoon Teas right on the water's edge in Whakatane's most modern comfortable Coffee Lounge.

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You will get some of the world's finest sightseeing in the thermal wonderland in and around Rotorua.

Geysers of all sizes, crystal springs of hot mineral water, glittering silica terraces in weirdly beautiful formations, richly coloured craters and hissing fumaroles make Rotorua one of the great world-famous tourist attractions.

The Maori people long ago put the lavish boiling water and steam to domestic use for cooking, washing, and heating. Here are several of New Zealand's best known Maori settlements. Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu show fine examples of Maori carving and a reconstruction of pre-European fortified village.

The Maoris today have largely adopted the European way of life, but they preserve their old traditions, and you can see first-class Maori parties give authentic performances of costume dances and chants from their dramatic past.

Thermal displays are only the first of many attractions in this wonderful district. Beautiful lakes, surrounded by glorious native forest, placid trout pools where you can feed tame trout by hand, and colourful mineral springs for relaxed sightseeing.

You can walk and rest in lovely public gardens, and enjoy bathing in warm, invigorating mineral waters at the Blue Baths and the Ward Baths.

The Rotorua region is an outstanding fishing area. Lakes and streams abound with big fighting fish, and all the best spots are easily accessible. Hunting includes deer and wild pig, and good shooting for feathered game in the outlying areas.

Splendid golf links and bowling greens are available. There is good accommodation in the many hotels, motels, and guest houses. As a renowned tourist resort, Rotorua offers service and a hearty welcome to every visitor.

Tudor Towers. Erected in 1890, this fine building, set in the beauty of Government Gardens, is acknowledged as one of New Zealand's outstanding landmarks. Built by the Government,

ROTORUA

and known until recently as the Main Bath House, this building housed curative, mineral and mud baths which were visited by people from all over the world. In 1963 the Government handed over the building to the Rotorua City Council with a grant of \$60,000 for the purpose of restoring the building and converting it for use as a health and recreational centre.

KUIRAU RESERVE. This delightful area of nearly 50 acres is within one mile of the Chief Post Office and here are to be found playing areas, parks, gardens, boiling mud pools, soothing foot-baths, and a children's paddling pool. Pools and thermal vents abound. Walks have been laid out and small lakes bridged in order to give those out for a quiet stroll the maximum of pleasure and interest. In the laying out of this park, every effort has been made to avoid formal patterns and to preserve nature's flora. At the southern end of the reserve will be found a children's paradise including the unique Toot and Whistle miniature steam railway, children's modern playground and the Aquarium containing many unusual, colourful, and almost unbelievable types of tropical fish from all over the world. A new acquisition to this reserve is an 18-hole miniature golf course that is well worthy of a visit.

OHINEMUTU. This Maori village, on the shores of Lake Rotorua only a half-mile from the Post Office, is an area alive with thermal activity. Whilst there are no geysers, steam rises almost everywhere, providing warm pools for natural bathing for the families, for the women of the village to cook their food, or for the washing of clothes. A feature of Ohinemutu is its accent on the cultural side of Maori history, and Maori carvings perpetuate events in the history of the race. A Maori carver can be seen at work. At the edge of the lake stands the Maori Church of St. Faith's which is well worthy of your inspection.

MIRACULOUS MUD. The renowned Rotorua mud baths are highly impregnated with silica which has a bland,



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sedative effect on the tissues. They are therefore usually helpful in cases of acute or sub-acute neuritis, gout, and certain skin conditions. In some cases undergoing mud treatment the effect has been almost miraculous—instant relief from pain, reductions of swelling caused by inflammatory exudates.

LAKE ROTOMA. The lake is one of the most suitable for water skiing in the area because its sheltered position makes choppy water unusual. Pheasant, deer, wild pig and trout are regularly bagged in the area, and shooting parties can be organised by arrangement.

TIKITERE—HELL'S GATE. Noted more for its weirdness than for its natural beauty, the inferno of boiling water, sulphur steam and bubbling mud that forms Tikitere has been aptly named "Hell's Gate" by the famous traveller and author George Augustus Sala. There are indeed sights, sounds and smells that might have come from the bottomless pit. In places solid rock can be felt trembling under the feet from the boiling of the superheated water beneath. Some of the outstanding features of Tikitere have received peculiar names such as "Sodom and Gomorrah" and the "Devil's Cauldron." The remains of tree stumps in various stages of petrification can be seen and a museum featuring a magnificent collection of Maori heirlooms and other items of interest is included in the park entrance fee of 30c. Footpools and a thermal bath are available at no extra charge. Visitors are free to examine the park at their leisure or join the guided tours.

WAITANGI SODA SPRING. Situated 28 miles from Rotorua on the Whakatane Highway, this spring provides a relaxing break. An open-air bathing pool, it is completely safe for children and facilities for picnickers are available.

WAIOTAPU WONDERLAND. Many interesting hours can be spent viewing the thermal wonders of Waiotapu, a thermal area 19 miles from Rotorua on the main Taupo highway. The charm of the area lies in the lovely coloured settings which surround the thermal activity. The Lady Knox Geyser plays regu-

ROTORUA

larly at 10.30 a.m. spouting to a height of 70ft. Another attraction is the famous "Champagne Pool." Silica terraces cover an area of over three acres and are remarkable in their formation and soft hues. Visitors to Rotorua should not miss the opportunity of seeing this wonderful region, which also includes a view of Rainbow Mountain.

GOLDEN SPRINGS. These colourful springs afford a very pleasant break for motorists making the Rotorua-Wairakei trip. Warm spout baths fed by four separate spouts, provide a novel refreshing bath. The springs themselves differ from any other in the district, and there are many varied attractions in the fish pools, including many coloured fish, which through swimming in warm mineral water turn from brown to gold.

RAINBOW MOUNTAIN. Seventeen miles from Rotorua, on the Taupo highway, is Rainbow Mountain, the scene of considerable thermal activity. It is resplendent in its many-coloured cliffs of volcanic mud.

WHAKAREWAREWA THERMAL RESERVE. Whakarewarewa, situated only two miles from the centre of the City, is the principal thermal attraction adjacent to Rotorua. There are two entrances, one at the Model Pa on the main Taupo Highway, and the other at the bridge entrance to the Whakarewarewa Maori Village.

The Reserve is one of the most outstanding and popular tourist attractions in the North Island.

Here is thermal activity in its weirdest and most varied forms, including geysers, boiling pools, bubbling mud and steaming ground.

POHUTU GEYSER. The most spectacular attraction at Whakarewarewa is the mighty geyser Pohutu ("The Big Splash" or "Explosion"), which plays spasmodically for periods ranging from 20 minutes to several hours. The geyser erupts to 60ft., but "shots" initiating an eruption sometimes rise twice that height. Another geyser, the Prince of Wales' Feathers, which always precedes

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and accompanies Pohutu, is most spectacular in a southerly or south-westerly wind.

FAIRY SPRINGS. Just 7 minutes' drive from Rotorua, on the Auckland Highway, is the fascinating Fairy Spring, so often called "Gem of the World." Here, where the lovely little fairy-like people, "The Patupaiarehe", actually lived 500 years ago, can be seen a daily volume of 5 million gallons of cold, crystal clear water welling forth in translucent beauty. The clarity of this finely filtered water makes its depth of 9 feet appear a mere 4 feet. Surging up in force, it turns over millions of crystals of fine pumice sand and black obsidian; the light reflection giving the whole pool a hue of fascinating blue.

Cruising amongst the springs a multitude of sleek rainbow trout swim effortlessly against the fast-moving current, the essence of grace and rhythm. The pathway leads you through a short walk of native trees and punga palms, coming to a bank at the edge of the stream where one may hold pieces of meat high above the water to enjoy the thrill of having huge specimens of Rainbow Trout "rise" to take the food from one's fingers. All of this to the delight of camera enthusiasts and children alike.

MOKOIA ISLAND. Beautiful Mokoia Island situated in Lake Rotorua is rich in history and legend. It was the scene, many generations ago, of New Zealand's greatest romance—the love story of Hine-moa and Tutanekai. Hinemoa was the only child of a chieftain of the Ngatai-Whakaue, and when she met and fell in love with the handsome younger son of the chieftain who lived on Mokoia Island, her parents frowned upon the romance. She was closely watched and a guard placed upon the canoes by night, but she was determined to swim across the lake to her lover. Visitors may see the hot pool set in natural rock in which Hine-moa bathed and rested after her arduous swim. Mokoia, once the most war-torn spot in New Zealand, is now a beautiful shrine of peace to the gallant dead who sleep there.

RAINBOW SPRINGS PARK. Rain-

ROTORUA

bow Springs Park is situated 2½ miles from Rotorua P.O. on the main Auckland Highway.

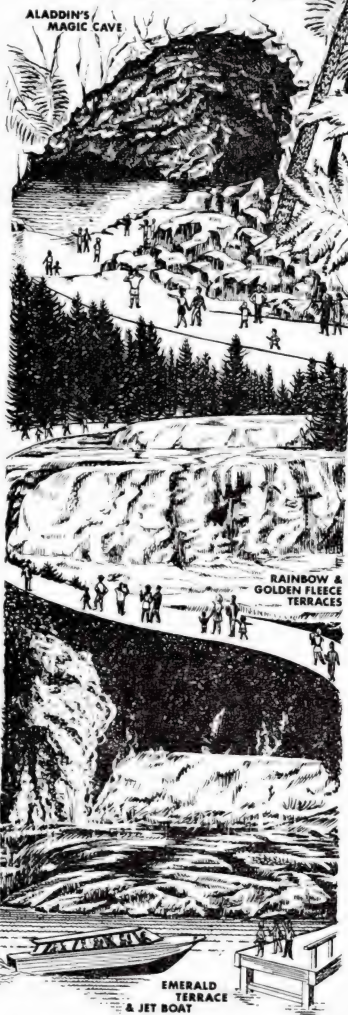
Nestling at the foot of Mt. Ngongotaha in a glade of native ferns and trees are several crystal clear pools fed by springs from the mountain itself. Here among the teeming fish are perfect specimens of the huge and colourful trout for which New Zealand is rapidly becoming famous.

The beautiful Rainbow Pool may be seen only 30 yards from the carpark, and the whole area involves a mere ¼ mile of walking. Do not hurry as Rainbow Springs cannot be seen quickly, the longer the stay the more interesting it becomes! Walks are all level and no climbing is involved, making it a pleasant stroll for the older folk as well as the very young.

ORAKEI KORAKO. In this enchanting valley, one hour from Rotorua, lies a variety of thermal beauty that has no equal. The magic of nature's handcraft is revealed in the 2,000,000-year-old "Golden Fleece" terrace, the "Rainbow" and the "Cascade" terraces. Nature's paint brush, too, has daubed riotous colour and hues of every variety throughout the entire fascinating area. Geysers, boiling pools and stark craters cast a spell of awe and enchantment on all who make the worthwhile journey to this wondrous thermal region.

HAMURANA. "Hamurana Sanctuary" — and perhaps this phrase tells most truly of the peace and beauty that is Hamurana. Here visitors will find that rare serenity and timeless beauty that comes from living within the circle of Mother Nature's arms. In spacious ground sheltered by poplars and with crystal-clear stream overhung by willows. A walk through the Redwood glade where more than a thousand Californian Redwoods grow and the visitor traces the Hamurana Stream back to its source, a spring which yields a million gallons of the purest water every hour. Here will be seen and heard the tui and morepork, as well as many smaller birds. white teal, mallard and grey duck, geese, swan and trout swim unmolested.

Orakei Korako (Place of Adorning) GEYSERLAND, N.Z.



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GOLF: A nine hole putting green within the motel grounds and there are two fine 18-hole golf courses within 10 minutes drive.



WATER SKIING: There are launching ramps and ski lanes within reasonable distance of the motel.

SWIMMING from the motel's beach is safe and clear due to shallow water extending some 200 yards from the sandy shore.



BOWLS. Bowling visitors may join the midweek competition at the local club and guests may borrow bowls for practice on the motel's well laid lawn.



BOATING The motel provides boats & outboard motors. Just one more of the many services given by the

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Visitors will now be able to thrill at the sight of mobs of red, fallow, sambur and Japanese sika deer wandering unmolested in the Hamurana Deer Park.

This is a "must" for everyone!

TE WAIROA. Unique in all New Zealand, the little village of Te Wairoa is gradually being excavated from its blanket of ash and mud which covered an area of almost 6000 square miles when Mt. Tarawera last erupted. Like a gaunt and vicious monster the volcano transformed this peaceful little valley into a stark and pathetic tragedy in a few hours on the night of 10th June, 1886.

Many lives were lost, and the magnificent Pink and White Terraces, even the then world famous, were seen no more.

Remains of the catastrophe may be seen in the Reserve, also many excavated relics set out in small museums.

TANIWHA SPRINGS — Picturesque bush-clad valley, and overlooked by the site of an old Maori Pa, dozens of springs bubble from the ground and combine to form the crystal clear Awahou Stream, so well known to fishermen.

The stream abounds with rainbow trout of many colours living in their natural state, and fine specimens of brown, brook and rainbow trout may be seen in the pools. One pool is specially built to give a unique view of trout as seen from below surface level of the unbelievably clear water.

It was in this valley that the dreaded Taniwha (water monster) called Peke Haua, was captured by Pitaka, and it is from this legend the Spring derives its name.

Other features include legendary Maori paintings, a freak two-toned trout, and wild ducks which eat from one's hand.

BLUE & GREEN LAKES. On the trip to Te Wairoa and Lake Tarawera the visitor passes the famous Blue and Green Lakes, Tikitapu and Rotokakahi. These lakes are rated among the most beautiful in New Zealand. Three sides of the Blue Lake are surrounded by rolling hills covered with magnificent native bush and on the fourth a wide and sandy beach, which provides an ideal picnic spot with safe bathing for young and old. Visitors will find the scenery refreshing and a

ROTORUA

pleasant and restful change from the rush and bustle of town.

LAKE TARAWERA. A pleasant 10-mile car journey on past the Blue and Green Lakes and the Buried Village of Te Wairoa brings you to the shore of sparkling Lake Tarawera, one of the larger lakes of the district. The beautiful beaches which ring the foreshore of the lake are admirably suited for bathing, boating, and fishing. Deer stalking, wild pig hunting and duck shooting make this area a proverbial sportsman's paradise. Launches are also available for hire.

ROKOKAWAU (Bird Lake). One mile off the main highway opposite Tikitere this small expanse of water is enclosed in a picturesque setting of dense native bush. The lake fills the pit of a crater and the bush-clad slopes enclosing it are high and steep.

LAKE OKAREKA. Six miles from Rotorua, on the Te Wairoa Road, the way turns off to Lake Okareka. This is a delightful lake, a place for blissful relaxation. This charming and secluded holiday and picnic spot has many popular bathing beaches and the lake itself abounds with excellent rainbow trout.

LAKE OKATAINA. One of the most beautiful of Rotorua Lakes, and one of the most outstanding beauty spots in New Zealand. This lake is only $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's drive from Rotorua. There are a variety of launches and boats available for sightseeing or fishing to enable you to appreciate this little pocket of unspoilt New Zealand bush and lake scenery.

SCENIC DRIVE. The Okataina scenic drive is considered one of the most beautiful drives through virgin native bush in New Zealand. The road tunnels through archways of giant tree ferns and native fuchsias or konini trees with huge native timbers towering above the roadside.

SCENIC RESERVE. Lake Okataina is completely surrounded by one of the premier scenic reserves in the country. Lake Okataina's blue waters shimmer in the sunlight, mirroring the virgin forest-clad hills which slope down to the water. Its 20 miles of shoreline is made up of fascinating bays and inlets with surrounding hills up to 1500 feet in height completely covered with sub-tropical jungle, with huge groves of giant tree ferns.

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LAKE TERRACE

TAUPO

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Taupo — variously known as “the year-round playground of New Zealand,” the “cross-roads of the North Island” and facetiously as the O-fish-al heart of New Zealand is 177 miles from Auckland, and 238 from Wellington. The town is situated at the northern end of the lake bearing the same name. The visitor to Taupo should come well armed with film and photographic equipment, for he will find the scenery quite delightful. The reason for Taupo's popularity as a holiday resort, is that it offers year round variety for all tastes.

In winter, particularly, the views across the lake are breathtaking. The snow is brilliantly white on the mountains Ruapehu, Ngaurohoe, and Tongariro, and the waters of the lake gleam in the crisp winter sunshine. Taupo is within easy access of the skiing facilities on Mt Ruapehu. The Tongariro National Park, containing these three mountains, was given by the local tribes as a gift to the Nation in 1887. They are sacred to the Maoris. Even a mere novice will find a day's skiing on Ruapehu, (in the Happy Valley, at first) an exhilarating experience.

Lake Taupo is famous throughout the world, for its excellent and unrivalled trout fishing. It is truly a fisherman's Paradise, and has been revered by many men, including the legendary Zane Grey. His favourite haunt was a small but delightful bay, called Kotukutuku, on the Western shores. The average weight of a Taupo trout is about four pounds, but fish of ten pounds or more, are not uncommon. The famous Californian Rainbow trout abound in the lake, and every year millions of young trout and ova, are shipped back to the U.S.A. and other countries to replenish dwindling stocks.

From March onwards, fishing in the rivers is excellent. There are reliable and fully experienced fishing guides available, who can supply everything from the correct gear, right down to the very necessary licence. From March, the trout run up the streams to spawn. The fishing is thereof very good at the river mouths

TAUPO

and in upstream pools. There are countless streams flowing into the lake and each fisherman has his favourite. The ones along the shore between Taupo and Turangi are perhaps the better known, some of the famous names being the Waitahanui, Tauranga-Taupo, Tongariro, and Waimarino.

The Tongariro offers many very good pools. It is fast running and snow fed, tricky wading and must be treated carefully. Good night fishing is to be had at the mouths of all streams. It is particularly good in the Western Bays. A few of these streams can be reached by road such as the Whakaipo, but the easiest and best access for a stranger is by launch, with an experienced launchman who is familiar with local conditions.

There are fishing lodges dotted all along the Taupo-Turangi road, ranging from the very simple cabin type of accommodation to modern motels. Fishermen are very well catered for in and around Taupo.

Taupo is a centre of the local Maori tribe, the Tuwharetoa, and as such is steeped in Maori culture and tradition. Most of the streets bear the intricate (to unaccustomed ears, at least) Maori names. It is amazing how quickly the difficult pronunciation can be mastered.

Five miles from Taupo is the Wairakei geothermal power project. Seen for the first time, its masses of twisted and gnarled pipelines, and billowing steam look like the macabre setting for a science-fiction film. Fortunately, reality is not as sinister. Visitors may see over the power scheme, after arrangements with the project office, but only on weekdays.

Also at Wairakei, is an area of natural unhindered thermal activity in Geyser Valley. There are springs and fumeroles, and on the far side of the Valley delicately coloured mud-pools. Visitors may walk through the Geyser Valley between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

One attraction definitely not to be missed while in Taupo, is a visit to the Rogue Bore 204, at Wairakei. Buses leave from the Information Centre daily, except Sunday, at 10 a.m. Because of the high element of danger visitors can only take this trip with a guide.



Trout fishing, Taupo.

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Master Forrester showing his father Mr Rex Forrester the trout he caught in Lake Taupo, Auckland Province.



Mr Tu Kahu with a head of a fine 14 pointer shot in the back country near Lake Taupo.

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123 TAUMARA ROAD

TAUPO

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This fearsome spectacle was caused by a mishap during drilling. An uncontrollable eruption occurred and the bore had to be abandoned. The eruption continued even more vigorously emitting tremendous volumes of steam. Eventually a large crater formed and this has filled with water and become a boiling pool. Frequently a geyser soars into the sky. The earth all round the bore shakes eerily and uncontrollably. It is a frightening and yet awe-inspiring sight which serves to remind us that nature is certainly not tamed in this area.

The Karapiti Blowhole is another of Wairakei's many and varied attractions, but this one can only be viewed at night. The blowhole is a single vent, with a diameter of 19 inches, from which steam escapes continually under great pressure. Described as 'The Safety Valve of the North Island, it is known to have been in existence for at least 600 years. The guides place lighted sacks in the dry steam and the sparks soar upwards to a height of 200 feet. In the old days the Maoris used the blow hole as a means of communication. If there was any trouble or distress, they would burn their flax materials and the neighbouring tribes, on seeing the high rising sparks, would be warned.

The blowhole was named after a Maori maiden who threw herself into it after an unhappy love affair. There are many such intriguing Maori legends, some sad and some charming.

The Taupo area is richly endowed with hot mineral pools. Many of the hotels and motels have their own private baths, failing this there are excellent public ones. The Waipahihi hot springs are situated on the lake front, at its junction with Taharepa Rd. When the Lake is at a suitable height these springs are very pleasant to bathe in.

The A.C. Baths are so named because they were established by the Armed Constabulary one hundred years ago. They built a simple bathhouse at one of the springs. Today, there is a large open pool and a group of private baths, and plans in existence for a new Lido pool and other modern amenities.

TAUPO

The Onekemeke Valley, close to Taupo on the Napier highway contains a network of pools which are of a very high standard, and very popular.

Taupo has a small but comprehensive shopping centre. There are several hand-craft shops selling genuine souvenirs and handcrafts of a high quality.

The visitor to Taupo should not miss the opportunity to visit the only wild deerskin suede garment and souvenir factory in the Southern Hemisphere, situated in the premises of William Hindmarsh on the main street, look for the sign of the deer.

All sportsmen are catered for in Taupo. The hunting is very good. The country surrounding the lake is abounding in deer and wild pigs, of which the latter can be quite savage. Venison is an acquired taste. It has a strong, distinctive flavour, but is very versatile as it can be cooked in a number of ways.

There are two golf courses at present, one at Taupo opposite the Golf Course Motel and one at Wairakei. There is a third under construction at Wairakei and this will be of an international standard.

The energetic with time to spare will find the effort of climbing Mt. Tauhara most rewarding. On a clear day it is possible to see from the Tongariro mountains in the South, to the coastline in the North west. The view is magnificent, one to remember. The best route, is by car from Taupo, along the Napier Rd. An A.A. sign shows the turn off track on the left, along which the car can be driven as far as the foot of Tauhara. The walking trail up the mountain will now be visible.

The powerful and beautiful Waikato river rises in Lake Taupo. Much of New Zealand's electricity is generated in the chain of hydro-electric stations along its course. Below Wairakei, on the Waikato river are the Aratiatia Rapids. Here, the previously placid river hurls itself between high rocky walls, and falls hundreds of feet to its new level. This is a spectacular

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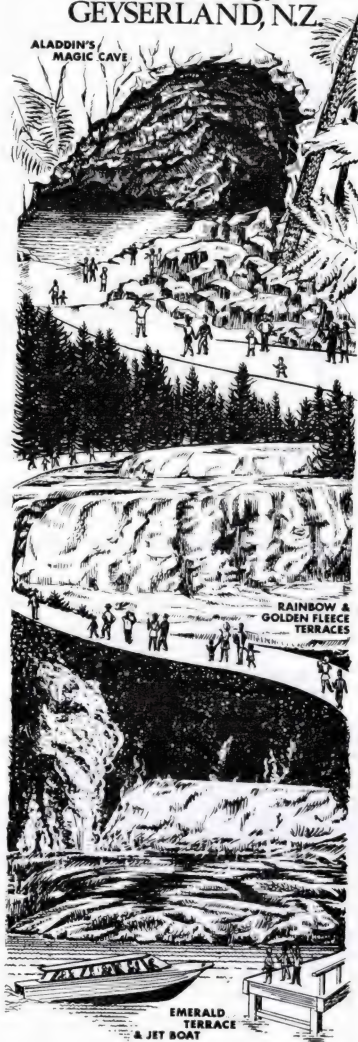
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sight in itself, but not the only attraction. Control of the flow of the river ensures that sufficient quantities of water reach each of the units in the chain of power stations along the river. This control is exercised at Aratiatia. Control gates regulate the flow of water from Lake Taupo, to the lower river.

When closed, there is only a trickle of water over the Rapids. However twice daily the floodgates are opened, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Then the power and magnificence of the river becomes apparent as the water, once again, gushes over.

Orakei Korako is a delightful thermal wonderland, about fifteen miles from Taupo. It is well signposted. Sightseers are taken to the thermal region by jet-boat. Then follows an enchanting walk amongst the colourful terraces, geysers and steaming pools. This tour culminates in a visit to Aladdin's Cave, with its wishing pool and interesting Maori legends.

In olden times the cave was used by the young maidens to adorn themselves. It is so warm, sheltered, and totally peaceful that it is easy to visualise the placid scenes, which were undoubtedly, a way of life in those days.

Jet boats are available for hire on Lake Ohakuri, for excursions or fishing trips. It is a very beautiful area, and well worth visiting.

The Huka Falls are situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Taupo, on the old Loop Rd. The Waikato River is confined to a deep rock channel and this forms the falls. An access road and turnabout for cars, leads off the main highway, then a short journey on foot, for about two hundred yards. There are ambitious plans in existence for the floodlighting of these beautiful falls. It is to be hoped that these eventuate, as it would provide an interesting night tour, for visitors.

The rapidly growing town of Turangi is only 32 miles south of Taupo. The drive, along the Eastern shores, is particularly beautiful on a clear, sunny, day when the colours are so vibrant and

TAUPO

warm. There are several look-outs on this road, providing panoramic and unequalled views of the countryside. Many streams with delightful Maori names and meanings, flow into the lake.

The forbidding burial island of Motutaiko can be seen more clearly from this end of the lake. It is strictly tapu to the Maoris, as it contains the remains of important tribal chiefs. It has not been used for a good many years, but will be sacred for the time length of the Maori memory.

Turangi is the hub of the giant Tongariro hydro-electric power development scheme. The new town, to house a rapidly growing cosmopolitan community of between 8,000 and 10,000, is growing all the time. When the power scheme is completed, the town will probably have a permanent population of about 4,000 people. The majority of these will earn their living in the farming, forestry, trout fishing and holiday trades.

The Tongariro power development will certainly be a magnet for visitors, both from a technical and general interest and two miles from here, Waihi. These two places are the most historic on the

Twelve miles from Turangi lies the old established township of Tokaanu, lake shores. The first mission was established at Pukawa, near Waihi, by the Rev. Grace in the 1850's. There is unfortunately no access to Pukawa, by road these days. At Waihi, there are authentic Maori carvings on the meeting houses, and these are extremely interesting.

At Tokaanu, there is a hotel and adjacent to this, an interesting thermal area. There are quaint thermal pools at Tokaanu, of the older variety. They have been in existence for many years and are unroofed.

The Settlers Cemetery has been preserved in its original state. The pioneers chose the site and many of them are buried there including Thomas Balfour Noble, who was the one time proprietor of the Lake Hotel.

Acacia Bay has a picturesque outlook to the town of Taupo. Boats can be hired for fishing. Two miles further on, is Jerusalem Bay. In this area there are

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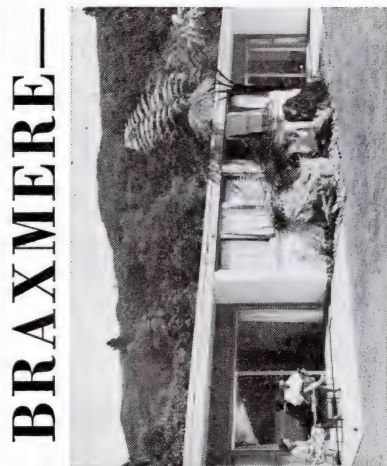
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LEFT:— Three of our ten units.

ABOVE:— The lovely view shared by all.

TAUPO

many caves, many of which were inhabited by Maoris in ancient times. High up in a bluff overlooking Jerusalem Bay is a burial cave. It is unfortunately inaccessible, but contains the bones of ancient Maori ancestors.

Twelve miles along the Napier Rd. lie the Opepe graves. In 1869, a party of Armed Constabulary men were massacred by some warriors of the famous Te Kooti. Only five out of an original fourteen escaped, one man walked naked and barefoot to Galatea, 42 miles away. The men are buried where they fell. It is easy to imagine them being overcome by the stealthy Maoris. The setting is so very quiet. It is unchanged since that fateful day. Across the road and along a pleasant bush walk is a watering trough and spring used by the Armed Constabulary all those years ago.

Two miles further east along the Napier road, the Kaingaroa State Forest begins. Covering 240,000 acres, is it the largest man made forest in the world. The main species are pinus radiata, and douglas fir.

The Rangitaiki Hotel is built from pit-sawn timber sawn at Opepe. It was originally the Armed Constabulary wet canteen at Opepe, being built in about 1870. It was moved to its present site some time in the late 1880's and is one of the oldest remaining buildings in the district. It will shortly be moved once again as a new hotel is being built on a different site. There are plans to save the old hotel building and perhaps move it into Taupo.

The Western Bays of Lake Taupo are very beautiful but usually only known to keen fishermen. Many are completely inaccessible by road. The area known loosely as Western Bays, extends from Whangamata Cliffs on the shore, to Whangamata Cliffs on the Northern shore, to Karangahape Cliffs on the Southern shore, a shoreline distance of approximately 31 miles. Into this area flow eight fly fishing streams.

This area is rich in Maori history, it was extensively inhabited in years gone past, being a tribal area. There are still many Maori artifacts, as yet undisturbed. On the eastern side of Kawakawa Bay

TAUPO

ancient Maori paintings can be seen, here also the New Zealand orchid flourishes. It is a small white flower which gives off a very sweet scent.

Kotukutuku Bay has been mentioned before, it was well known to Zane Grey. Here the cliffs are a very rich colour. When the sun's first rays break on them, the effect is startling. The golden hues can never be forgotten. Bellbirds are always here and add to the enchantment. Further south again are the Falls to Tutaewaeroa. Below these falls is a cave where the white breasted shags nest.

Some more Falls nearby, this time the Otupoto Falls, which cascade in white foam for forty feet before plunging into the lake. Two miles further on, is the vigorous river Waihaha. It is possible to sail up this river for four miles, to where it is blocked by the Tieke Falls. The scenery is very tranquil and the fishing good. Te Papa Bay is next. In the 19th century the principal Pa of Tama was situated on top of these cliffs. Going north, passing many sheer cliffs, another cave can be seen close to the water. This is reputed to be a cave of refuge and displays evidence of occupation.

Further on, at the Nooks, trolling is rewarding. Here it is well worthwhile going ashore to take a walk through the bush. From the crest of the hill, the complete Western Bay is visible below, and the lake's eastern shore and parts of Taupo township.

The wharf and landing reserve are a charming focal point of Taupo. The boat harbour provides a safe all weather anchorage and is the point of hire for many of the launch and boat trips on the lake.

There are excellent scenic tours arranged in and around Taupo incorporating everything of interest. The drivers can answer any questions and supply much useful and interesting information.

Scenic flights can be arranged at any time also, and these provide an excellent way of combining comfortable travel and exciting discovery. The many and varied colours of the countryside, seem even more intense, when viewed from above.

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Born of religious strife in far-away Scotland, stimulated by the great gold-rushes, and secure now as a province of substantial wealth containing one-quarter of the sheep in New Zealand, Otago offers the visitor scenic attractions of unusual interest. The city of Dunedin maintains the tradition of culture allied with industry which its founding fathers brought to this island, and beyond it lies a landscape of diverse geographical features found in no other part of New Zealand. There is here the widest range of lake and mountain scenery in the country, waters teeming with brown and rainbow trout, and a countryside of unique beauty. The province takes its name from the old Maori village of Otakou which became known to the early whaling ships as 'Otago'.

The traveller can visit Otago from a number of directions: from Timaru in the north, from Invercargill or Gore in the south, and from Queenstown, Wanaka or Mount Cook in the west. Therefore, for convenience, we shall begin with Dunedin, the capital and port of the province and move on to other places of interest, leaving the individual to work out a suitable route himself.

'Dunedin' is the old Celtic name for the capital of Scotland and the city still retains much of the character of the 'Edinburgh of the South' as planned by its Scottish founders over a century ago. It was in 1848 that the first immigrant ships dropped anchor in Otago Harbour, bringing some three hundred settlers to their new home. Today this city, with its population of about 110,000, gives the visitor an impression of age and solidity well beyond its years. With quiet dignity it blends the activity of modern city life with the natural beauty of the surroundings and the warm friendliness of the people.

Charles Kettle planned the original town with an eye to the future. A strip of very beautiful natural parkland, the Town Belt, separates the centre of the town from the hill suburbs. The city streets radiate from one focal point, the Octagon, in which a statue of Robert Burns attests the original settlement of

OTAGO

the town. The pioneers brought with them their traditional respect for education, and within twenty-three years had opened the first university in New Zealand. Today the University of Otago includes the country's only Schools of Dentistry, Home Science, Physiotherapy and Physical Education, as well as the School of Medicine and the Faculty of Technology, and also caters for most other degree courses. The Public Library, which includes the famous Hocken collection of books, manuscripts and pictures of early New Zealand, is a centre of research. Associated with this is the Otago Museum, which has a very fine collection of Polynesian material and a notable Egyptian section. On the other hand the Early Settlers Museum will give you a glimpse of Otago as it was, and in particular as it was during the great gold rush period of last century. The life and dress of the pioneers is well depicted while an old coach and other early transport is a real attraction for children.

The Dunedin Art Gallery contains a fine collection of English watercolours and paintings by Frances Hodgkins as well as an excellent selection of old masters.

Dunedin is a city with many parks and playing fields. We have already mentioned the Town Belt, which is an area of five hundred acres of native bush and open spaces dividing the commercial area of the city from the residential suburbs on the hills above the city proper. The Botanic Gardens at the north end of the city is another area of fine trees and pleasant walks. In the right season there are magnificent displays of roses, daffodils, azaleas, rhododendrons and other flowers. There are hot-houses, a cactus house and an aviary. One can also see some monkeys and kiwis here. In the Queen's Gardens are found the Cenotaph, a statue of Queen Victoria and another of the pioneer church leader, Dr Donald Stuart.

At Littlebourne is situated the popular Moana Swimming Pool, set attractively against part of the Town Belt and which has delightful harbour and city views. Besides the main Olympic Pool there is a diving pool with four modern diving

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boards, a learners' pool for the children and glorious, relaxing water, maintained at 80 degrees F. There are well-equipped changing facilities, a restaurant that offers a varied menu and magnificent views, a sun-terrace and lawns, a fountain and play equipment for the children.

Dunedin people are sports minded and the city is well endowed with modern facilities. Three 18-hole golf courses, an all-weather running track and a Memorial Gymnasium are just a few of the amenities. Rugby, tennis, bowls, hockey and all other sports are well catered for, and for the race-goer there is the thrill of floodlit trotting at the famous Forbury Park Raceway and ten annual flat and hurdle meetings at nearby Wingatui race course.

One of the best known annual attractions is the Dunedin Festival, usually covering some ten days at the end of January. The programme includes cultural and sports gatherings, shows, exhibitions and rallies.

Dunedin is proud of its reputation as a medical centre. For many years it has had the only medical school in New Zealand and has built up a world-wide reputation for its training and associated research activities at the Wellcome Research Institution. The Otago Hospital Board controls seven hospitals and other institutions, plus a number of units in country areas. Dunedin is the home of the Plunket Society, which was founded in 1907 by Sir Truby King to bring new standards to child welfare in this country.

Dunedin is the most important wool selling area in New Zealand. The wool sold here is of a very high standard. Another important agricultural activity is the killing of sheep, lambs and beef. Otago is well known for its orchards and apples, apricots, cherries, plums and strawberries are all brought to the city. The province is the second largest wheat grower in the country. Some other products are oats, swedes and peas.

These products and many others, including manufactured goods and raw materials, all go through the Port of Otago. Port Chalmers, which is situated

OTAGO

closer to the harbour entrance, can accommodate the largest of overseas vessels, while Dunedin has obtained new importance by using a new Roll-on Roll-off Cargo Container Service linking Dunedin, Lyttelton and Auckland. Both Port Chalmers and Dunedin are undergoing major re-developments which will make them more efficient.

While centred in Dunedin there are a number of very pleasant excursions one can take. The 'Golden Arrow' drive takes the traveller around a 7.3 mile circuit in an hour, giving delightful views of city and harbour. Then Peninsula Drive takes the high road down the peninsula and returns along the water's edge. Beyond Highcliffe the road passes the entrance to Larnach Castle, which is a copy of an old Scottish building and was erected in 1871. The building is an extraordinary mixture of architecture. It has a medieval ballroom, a Georgian staircase, Colonial verandahs, a Gothic interior and many Victorian embellishments. In spite of this it has a character and a unity of its own. The road then continues on to Portobello, and if desired, a further run of 7½ miles may be made to Taiaroa Head. Here, near the lighthouse is a world-famous colony of royal albatrosses. Nowhere else have these impressive birds nested so close to civilization. At Portobello there is a marine biological station where marine specimens can be seen in tanks and pools.

About five miles out of the city on the waterside drive are the Glenfalloch Gardens—thirty acres of delightful woodland, with peacocks proudly strutting about the lawns.

A house which is unique in New Zealand and which provides an insight into an elegant way of life which is gone forever is 'Olveston', built between 1904 and 1906 to the design of the celebrated British architect, Sir Ernest George, for the late Mr D. E. Theomin and his wife. It has thirty-five rooms, comprising a basement, ground and first floors with reception rooms, living rooms and bedrooms, and a second floor with servants quarters. This is neither an art gallery

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Coach & Horses Inn, Lawrence	\$5.75

HEAD OFFICE:— P.O. Box 113

BALCLUTHA

No. 253 on Reader Service Card.

nor a museum, but a home to be seen just as it was when its owners lived in it.

A drive to the north takes a sight-seer to numerous places of interest. Signal Hill or Mount Cargill provide commanding views of the area. Good picnic grounds can be found at Aramoana, Purakanui and further afield, Buckland's Crossing and Trotter's Gorge. Such beaches as Warrington and Karitane as well as Dunedin's St. Kilda and St. Clair are worth visiting.

Southwards too picnic spots are easily found. Whare Flat, Outram Glen, Woodside Glen and Waiholā are just a few. Brighton and Taieri Mouth are good for swimming.

About ten miles south-west from Dunedin is the fast growing town of Mosgiel which lies at the eastern end of the highly fertile Taieri Plain. It is close to Dunedin's airport, Momona, is on the main trunk line and is now connected to the capital by a new motorway. The future holds promise of rapid industrial development in this area, the present major industry being the Mosgiel Woollen Mills. An interesting tour may be made of these if prior arrangements are made with the mill authorities.

Twenty-six miles further on, near the centre of the Tokomairiro Plain lies Milton, a trade and servicing centre for a fertile farming area. This town also has a large woollen mill. A nearby beach resort is Toko Mouth and fishing for groper (hapuka) may be enjoyed at Chrystall's Beach and Bull Creek.

The sheltered waters of Lake Waiholā attract thousands of visitors in the summer for rowing, for boat racing and for water skiing.

Balclutha, further south again, services almost all the lower Clutha River basin, for it is situated where the mighty Clutha River divides into the Matau and the Koau branches. Clutha is the ancient name of the River Clyde in Scotland and Balclutha means 'town of the Clyde'. This area is good for fishing of all kinds, including Whitebait in September and November, for deer hunting in the Rongahere State Forest, and for such beaches as Kaka Point.

OTAGO

A few miles outside Lawrence is Gabriel's Gully where, on 20 May, 1861, the prospector Gabriel Read made the discovery which triggered off Otago's great gold rush. The highway to Lawrence leads through the picturesque Manuka Creek gorge, and at Millers Flat the hill country gives way to the alluvial flats which are a feature of the Central Otago landscape, with towering ranges on both sides of the narrow valley. This is fruit growing country and the blossoms make a wonderful sight in spring.

The centre of the Teviot fruit-growing industry is Roxburgh, one of the most attractive towns in the province. Wattle trees, rowans, elms and birch trees flourish along the main thoroughfare and a few early stone buildings can still be seen in the commercial centre among the new shops and business premises. The town is well endowed with playgrounds and sports fields, has a filtered swimming pool, and a golf course that attracts competitors from all over Otago and Southland. Roxburgh is the site of the first hydro-electric power station to be built on the Clutha.

Alexandra, in the heart of Central Otago, is ideally situated as a stepping off spot or centre of operations for trips to the lakes around Queenstown and the fiord districts further afield. This town, which has the lowest rainfall of any in New Zealand, was at first a small gold mining centre. Today it has a population of over 3,000 and is a popular holiday resort. Its reliable climate, romantic history, picturesque countryside and warm hospitality attract thousands of holiday-makers at Christmas. In the summer season, bowls, croquet, tennis, golf, swimming, boating, fishing and tramping can be enjoyed, while in the winter skating and curling conditions second to none may be found on the Manorburn Dam, within three miles of the Post Office. At the end of September the Annual Blossom Festival is held. The procession of floral floats is a sight well worth seeing.

Another highlight is the raft race on the Clutha River between Clyde and Alexandra. Much aquatic sport is played on the man-made lake resulting from

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OTAGO

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LIDDLE STREET
ROXBURGH

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the Roxburgh Dam. The Centennial Swimming pool is one of the town's show pieces and Pioneer Park shows what can be done with careful irrigation. Despite the parched appearance of much of the country around this area trees and gardens in the borough are abundant and annual horticultural competitions have encouraged a very high standard for home gardens and street frontages.

A few miles to the west is Clyde, originally known as the Dunstan to the pioneer miners of the 1860's. It is situated at the entrance to Cromwell Gorge, the gateway to the lake district. The town has a good climate and its facilities include swimming baths, bowling and croquet greens, tennis courts and a golf course. Clyde has some quaint old buildings, such as the Post Office and the Commercial Hotel. Historical relics may be viewed in the old stone courthouse. The town is the centre of a prosperous fruit growing district. Two other unusual industries are the preparation of ornamental stone for making fireplaces and for decorative use on buildings, and the drying and packaging of locally grown herbs.

The township of St. Bathans had its origin in 1863 when gold was discovered at Dunstan Creek in the foothills of the Hawkdun Range. Gold worth over a million pounds was afterwards taken from a huge excavation which has now become a man-made lake. With its irregular banks of cream-coloured gravel reflected in the water, the Blue Lake has a unique beauty and is a favourite subject for artists and photographers. The town still retains much of its historical atmosphere.

East of St. Bathans lie the townships of Ranfurly and Naseby. Ranfurly, in the centre of the plain, is the seat of the Maniototo County. Naseby is today a quiet haven that combines something of the atmosphere of the days of horse and buggy with the comforts of the contemporary world. Its fine old buildings, its new Memorial Hall, its shady picnic grounds make Naseby a most pleasant holiday town at any time of the year.

OTAGO

Those who enjoy ice-skating or curling will find it best in winter when ponds and dams are coated with thick ice. Skaters from far and near throng the skating dams, all decked out in their brightly coloured attire. The ancient game of curling has its New Zealand headquarters at Naseby. Curling, sometimes called 'the roaring game' because of the sound made by the stones as they slide over the surface, is a game in which forty-pound stones, dressed by Scottish craftsmen, and fitted with handles, are hurled along the ice. The curling season culminates in a bonspiel in which competitors from all over the province take part.

To the north-east, the Waitaki River enters the sea not far from Oamaru. This town, 78 miles north of Dunedin, is the centre of a fertile farming region, and the port for the North of Otago. Oamaru's development quickened in the 1860's and today it is a town of character with a number of important industries which supplement its servicing role for the district. These industries include freezing works, confectionery and woollen mills. The limestone which is so abundant in the district has been used extensively in building, and this, together with the fine avenue of trees in the main street, gives an unusual charm to the busy provincial town.

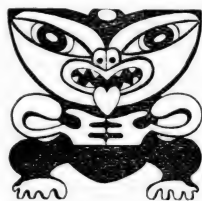
Some sixty miles to the west, the vast hydro works being built on the Waitaki River are also serviced from Oamaru. On the main road south, travellers will see at Totara the monument which commemorates the fact that from this spot were taken the sheep which comprised the first experimental shipment of frozen mutton sent to England in 1882. The success of this experiment led to today's \$200,000,000 meat export industry.

Otago is a green and pleasant province—a province of contrast and natural wealth, of modern activities, scenic beauties and outdoor activities. Relaxing in Otago is something different, something warm and personal.

By J. R. Kendall.

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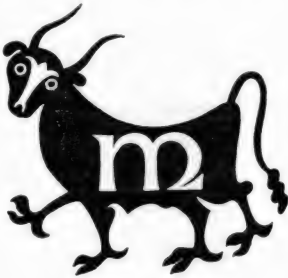
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NAPIER

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The opportunity to meet and photograph New Zealand's famous flightless bird — the Kiwi — is just one of a number of outstanding and rewarding experiences awaiting the visitor to the east coast North Island province of Hawke's Bay.

Less than two hours' drive from the thermal heart of the North Island, Hawke's Bay offers to the visitor from overseas the chance to see at first hand what makes New Zealand's reputation as one of the great food producing countries of the world.

And the province provides a "package deal" of what is typically New Zealand — sheep, cattle, fruit, wines, industry, forest, lake and mountain scenery with thriving coastal and inland cities and towns.

In Hawke's Bay, perhaps more conveniently than elsewhere, the visitor can see a sheep shorn, can enjoy the spectacle of the sheep dog at work; he can enjoy hunting deer or fishing for trout in the mountain streams.

From its northern to its southern boundaries, the province is rich in early New Zealand history and culture. Its highways hold something of vital interest at every turn.

Bounded by the Pacific ocean in the east and towering mountains in the west the province provides the spectacle of mountains, fertile highly-productive plains and rugged coastline scalloped intermittently with fine beaches and coves.

The area has its own particular tourist attractions featured by a "safari" ride to the only gannet sanctuary on the mainland in the world. This thrilling ride — developed less than three years ago — is proving a "must" for overseas visitors to New Zealand. It is something completely new and no place in the world can offer such a unique and exciting experience.

Hawke's Bay ranks as one of the highest sheep producing areas of New Zealand and is the greatest crossbred wool selling centre in the world today. But more than that. The area is a huge "market garden" producing vast quantities of processed fruit and vegetables for the New Zealand and overseas markets.

HAWKE'S BAY

It is here that in season the visitor can sample at will the best of New Zealand's fruits and see thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the country under production for wool, meat, fruit, vegetables and wines.

Blessed by a temperate climate and among the top areas of New Zealand for sunshine, Hawke's Bay holds for the visitors a refreshing experience in the New Zealand way of life.

NAPIER:

Provincial capital of Hawke's Bay and its largest city is Napier (population 38,000). Situated right on the coast, Napier is a popular New Zealand summer playground. It is a delightful city, fresh and vigorous and probably the fastest growing provincial city in New Zealand. It has a first class port with ships trading to all corners of the world and is the outlet for the rich Hawke's Bay agricultural and pastoral industries.

In February, 1931, Napier was virtually destroyed by earthquake and fire with substantial loss of life but the faith and courage of its citizens has seen the city completely re-built into a modern and lively community with a reputation for friendliness and ready willingness to entertain and care for its visitors.

Napier's unique Marine Parade — under which lies the rubble from the earthquake wrecked buildings of 1931 — is a byword for pleasure for New Zealand and overseas visitors. Its host of amenities and entertainment features along a two-miles sea-fringed beachline, are indicative of the city's determination to create something which will attract and entertain its people and their guests.

A star attraction on the Marine Parade is Marineland of New Zealand with its performing dolphins, sealions and New Zealand penguins. Using New Zealand dolphins the Marineland show has been moulded into something unique and wholly entertaining. It compares more than favourably with many such shows overseas.

With the Hawke's Bay Airport sited almost within the city boundary, Napier is the basic arrival and departure centre for overseas visitors. The airport is on the internal airways service chain and is less than an hour's turbo prop flight from



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either Auckland or Wellington. The city has modern hotel and motel-type accommodation and efficient sight-seeing services operating to all points of interest within the province.

The city operates an information bureau for visitors on the Marine Parade and the Napier Development Association (Inc.), also on the Marine Parade, is responsible for arranging accommodation and sight-seeing trips from the city and further afield in Hawke's Bay.

Regular and "special" services by highway coach will take the visitor to such delightful places as Waikaremoana (Sea of Rippling Waters) — a magnificent trout lake set high in the mountains of the northern area of the province — or to the hot mineral water springs at Morere on the northern boundary while to the south of the city the visitor can enjoy the lush pastoral scenery which is so typical of Hawke's Bay by regular and special services.

Star attractions include such fascinating experiences as the gannet safari ride to the gannet sanctuary at Cape Kidnappers, the viewing of the kiwis in the Botanical Gardens, visits to farms and lake and mountains with hunting and stations to witness sheep being shorn and dogs working sheep and visits to some of the fine bush reserves, beaches, fishing.

Napier City itself is richly endowed with places of historic and cultural interest in addition to a wide variety of pleasure spots. Its art gallery and museum contain a large variety of Maori artifacts and records in both writing and painting of the very first days of colonisation of the area. The visitor can quickly absorb something of the history of New Zealand in the tidy and compact displays.

The city has more than its share of parks, gardens and recreation areas. Largely because of the fact that it had to be rebuilt from the ashes of the 1931 earthquake, Napier City has constantly kept abreast of modern techniques in city lay-out, design, building construction and recreational development.

It has taken every opportunity to develop wisely and thus contains an excellent cross-section of all that is typical of present day New Zealand.

HAWKE'S BAY

Prior to the 1931 earthquake, Napier City was virtually hemmed in by the sea to the east, a vast 10,00-acre tidal lagoon to the west and swampland to the south. Only a narrow spit of land gave access to the north between the ocean and the tidal lagoon.

But the earthquake changed all that. It lifted the land an average of seven feet and this completely drained the tidal lagoon to the west and the swampland to the south giving the city about 8,000 to 10,000 acres of new land on which to expand.

So the visitor to Napier can now stand on one of Napier's vantage points and look out across thriving suburban areas built on land which up till 1931 was under the sea. It is on this land too that sheep and cattle now graze and upon which the Hawke's Bay Airport has been built.

So from Auckland or Wellington or from South Island airports the visitor can fly into Napier and quickly be among some of the finest scenic, historical and unique tourist attractions in New Zealand in the "packaged deal" which Hawke's Bay has to offer.

HASTINGS

Hastings is one of the most progressive cities in New Zealand with a population of around 27,000, and is well known for its glorious climate, its rich fertile land and resulting high productivity. The latitude of 39° 38 minutes south corresponds with that of Central Spain or Southern Italy in the Northern Hemisphere. Hastings mild climate is therefore comparable with the Mediterranean tourist resorts. The average temperature is slightly above 55° and the average rainfall is 30". Average annual hours of sunshine is among the highest in the Dominion.

Hastings, as a holiday centre, is the ideal base. Apart from the recreational facilities within the City, pleasant drives on excellent roads offer a variety of enjoyment to satisfy all tastes—beaches, rivers, trout fishing, golf, tramping, deer stalking, or simply the peaceful countryside.

Visitors are well catered for by modern hotels and motels. Hastings is



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rapidly gaining recognition as an ideal base for a holiday in an area where there is so much to see and do. Two well-known tourist attractions are the Highland Games at Easter, and the Blossom Festival in spring. Hastings Highland Games have become recognised as the "Braemar of Australasia".

Scenic Drive

The Scenic Drive of the City, has been planned as an interesting drive, covering most of the suburbs of the City to give our visitors the opportunity of seeing the residential areas, our beautiful parks and some of the major industries within the boundaries of Hastings.

Starting and finishing at the Public Relations Office, all changes of direction are marked by distinctive signs.

The Scenic Drive is approximately 18 miles long and may be enjoyed at a leisurely pace in from one to two hours.

Oak Avenue

A mile long avenue of uniform oak trees with more shady spots to the square yard than any other area in Hawke's Bay.

Via Stafford Lodge, past the Memorial Hospital. One of the attractions on the Scenic Drive.

Te Mata Peak (1,310ft)

The summit can be reached by road, through Havelock North and provides a glorious panoramic view of the Here-taunga Plains.

Showgrounds (Tomoana)

The Hawke's Bay A. & P. Society Showground is recognised as one of the finest in the southern hemisphere, set amongst lovely avenues of silver birch and plane trees, with weeping willows shading cool streams.

Alongside is Waikoko House, set in spacious lawns and glorious gardens; a memorial to William Nelson, pioneer of New Zealand's frozen meat industry.

The Gannet Sanctuary

This Sanctuary at Cape Kidnappers is the world's only mainland gannet colony.

Access is by good tarsealed road, 13 miles east of Hastings to the Clifton Domain where camping and caravan facilities—a good picnic area and swim-

HAWKE'S BAY

ming beach. Then by 1½ to 2 hours pleasant walk at low tide along 5 miles of sandy beach.

Trips can be made only at proper tides and each visitor or party of visitors must obtain a permit to visit the Sanctuary. These are obtainable from the Honoary Ranger at the Clifton Domain Office.

Clive Children's Zoo

A popular and unique attraction is the Children's Zoo near Clive. This is the only privately owned Children's Zoo in New Zealand, and here there is fun and interest for all ages.

Seaside Resorts

Although situated on the fertile Here-taunga Plains, Hastings is only a few miles from the sea. Only six miles away are the seaside resorts of Haumoana, Te Awanga and Clifton, the last named being the starting point for the trip to the world famous Cape Kidnappers Gannet Sanctuary.

Twenty miles away to the south-east by good sealed road is Waimarama, one of the finest of New Zealand's East Coast beaches. A few miles closer to Hastings on the same coast is Ocean Beach. Both these beaches are renowned for surfing.

Countryside Tours

Starting from Hastings there are many beautiful drives through incredibly pro-hills or following along any one of the ductive countryside, over the nearby beautiful shady rivers.

For information and directions for tours lasting from two hours to a whole day's memorable trip call at the Public Relations Office in Russell Street.

Just 79 miles by road north east from Napier is the river town of Wairoa situated on the banks of the Wairoa river. It is an attractive centre and an excellent base for a casual and restful stay. The town and district are rich in Maori history and there is a substantial Maori population in the area and some fine examples of carved meeting houses. In Wairoa the visitor has the chance to converse with some of the older Maori residents and learn something of this proud native race of people.



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Wairoa is the starting point in the northern area of the Hawke's Bay province for an excursion into the Urewera National Park with its fine hunting territory for deer and pigs and it is also the stop-over point for the visitor to Lake Waikaremoana with its bush fringed shores and trout just waiting to be caught.

From Wairoa too, the visitor can travel the short distance to Mahia Peninsula which forms the northern arm of Hawke Bay and there he can enjoy unrivalled sea scapes and excellent sea fishing.

Just 24 miles north from Wairoa lies Morere with its compact enclosure of native bush and mineral hot springs with remarkable curative properties. The Morere resort is a popular quiet retreat and well worth a visit.

A good sealed highway links Napier and Wairoa and between are a number of attractive scenic spots including a White Pine bush reserve and a restful little lake — Tutira. The road follows just inland from the coast and the traveller finds it an interesting and rewarding drive.

Waikaremoana in its own right is an undeniable attraction. The road from Wairoa is interesting and en route the visitor can view and inspect the Waikaremoana hydro-electric scheme which is an important contributor to the power supply for the North Island of New Zealand. The scheme is in three stages using the water from the lake to drive the turbines in three power stations sited from the rim of the lake to the valley far below.

South of Hastings City the state highway south to Wellington takes the visitor through some of the richest farmland in New Zealand. Certainly it is sides of the highway are sheep stations with names which are synonymous with top production in New Zealand and among the highest wool and meat producing areas of the country. On both many of these have studs of sheep, cattle and horses.

Many of New Zealand's famous race-horses have been born and bred on Hawke's Bay stud properties and the visitor has only to view the lush green

HAWKE'S BAY

countryside to realise the highly-productive nature of the soil and its complementary warm and balanced climate.

The visitor can see in Central and Southern Hawke's Bay the typical New Zealand provincial towns of Waipawa, Waipukurau and Dannevirke in addition to small communities which sprang up along the railway line when it was first pushed through the forest before the turn of the century.

The area is basically rural and of course is crammed with rural interest. Both Waipawa and Waipukurau are important centres for the agricultural industries which they serve and at both Waipukurau and Dannevirke weekly stock sales are always of interest.

The southernmost part of Hawke's Bay was first settled by immigrants from the northern countries of Denmark and Norway and there is a strong traditional atmosphere in the district. With a higher annual rainfall than the remainder of Hawke's Bay, the southern part of the province introduces the industry.

To the east the areas of Central and Southern Hawke's Bay are bounded by the Pacific ocean with a rugged and exciting coastline, while to the west and south the high Ruahine Ranges are a challenge to the tramp in both Summer and Winter and a mecca for the deer stalker and pig hunter.

The snow-capped Ruahine Ranges in the winter form a classic backdrop to the green pasture lands of the fertile river plains which stretch from the high country to the coast.

The plains are sectioned by rivers with sources in the mountains and in the upper reaches in particular are well stocked with trout for the fisherman.

Access and egress to and from Hawke's Bay in the south is through the Manawatu Gorge through the Ruahine Ranges. Both the highway and the railway have been driven through the tortuous river gorge through the mountains and the passage by road or rail is an exciting experience. The roadway and railway have been carved out of either side of the gorge to make an unusual journey in or out of the Hawke's Bay province from the south.

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9 KAUIKA ROAD

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The Northland peninsula which stretches some 200 miles north of Auckland can only be described as a tourists paradise of forests, hills and rivers — a marine paradise where the coastline offers a thousand glorious beaches.

It is here in the almost "winterless" North that you will find some of New Zealand's most varied scenery, where you may see for yourself where the nation's history was made and where you find the ultimate in leisurely loafing in the sub-tropical sunshine.

For Northland's beaches and bays provide a supreme range of enjoyment from big game fishing to surf riding, from boating and water ski-ing to lazing and swimming in the sun.

History is an integral part of Northland. Here some of the first Maori canoes from Hawaiki landed. Here the first European settlements were established. Here the first Christian service was held, the first plough bit New Zealand soil, the first road was built. And here was signed the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Treaty itself is a document practically unique in the history of mankind. It offered to a native race all the advantages of British Citizenship and a guarantee of their land at a time when the fashion was for Europeans to grab what they could — and the natives had to lump it if they didn't like it. On the shores of the beautiful Bay of Islands this historic document was signed by a majority of the Maori Chiefs.

Every New Zealander has heard of Samuel Marsden and his Christian Mission to the Maori people—in Northland you may see where he preached his first sermon on Christmas Day, 1814, where his first mission was established, where the missionaries erected their first buildings. The oldest wooden and the oldest stone buildings in New Zealand are side by side in Northland as sound today as when they were erected.

Whangarei, situated at the head of Whangarei Harbour, 107 miles north of Auckland, is the gateway to Northland, its "capital" city and one of the most thriving, bustling cities in New Zealand.

Remarkable industrial growth and urban development have taken place in Whangarei in recent years. New Zea-

NORTHLAND

land's first and only major oil refinery has been built on the southern entrance of Whangarei Harbour at Marsden Point. This is largely because of the harbour's capacity to handle the world's biggest tankers and because it can be expected to handle the increasing volume of overseas shipping with relative ease.

Whangarei is well suited for a base from which to make many daily trips in the lower part of Northland and as a holiday centre in its own right.

Within a radius of 30 miles of the city one may enjoy relaxation on beautiful beaches, with swimming, fishing, boating, skin-diving, surfing and water skiing, also the opportunity of big game fishing in the season. Whangarei's inner harbour is the haven of yachts, launches and every type of pleasure craft.

Apart from the glorious bird's eye view of the harbour and city to be seen from the top of Mt. Parahaki, there are also scenic flights from Whangarei Airport.

Within Whangarei is the collection of "Clapham Clocks", a museum which holds over 400 clocks of world fame. This collection was gifted to the City Council and is open to the public.

The Olympic Swimming Pool and the Okara Park Stadium, both completed in 1965 offer sporting facilities of International standards.

A quaint timber octagonal shaped church is situated on the main road north within the city area. It was one of the first Methodist Chapels in Northland and was originally built at Oruaiti, north of Kaeo in 1861. It remains as a memorial to early pioneers.

Scenic drives from Whangarei which are popular include a trip to the Whangarei Heads and to Ocean Beach (22 miles), and a round trip from Whangarei to the east coast bays and back via Hikurangi (50 miles). On the way you will have seen beautiful coastal scenery, including a tidal estuary at Ngunguru, a harbour and deep-sea fishing port at Tutukaka, some other glorious white sandy beaches, some of the best surfing spots in Northland and had a look at the Whangarei Falls on the way.

WHANGAREI

"HUB OF THE NORTH"

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Only your personal luggage required.

Fully self-contained units.

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Two minutes to C.P.O. Scenic tours, fishing and boating trips can be arranged.

From Pinewood Lodge Motel you can visit Dargaville, Famous Waipoua Forest, Tronson Kauri Park, Paihia, Russell, Waitangi. All pleasant day trips.

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Numerous attractive beaches within 15 to 16 miles of your Motel.

In Whangarei you have Museum of Clocks, Parahaki Drive, Whangarei Falls, Harbour Cruises and numerous places of interest.

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For further information contact your friendly Hosts, Spencer and Dorothy Ridgley who wait to welcome you at "PINEWOOD LODGE MOTEL".

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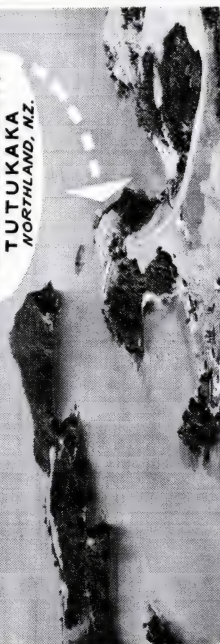
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16 miles from Whangarei the Tutukaka Coast offers a host of things to do for the holidaymaker and Tourist. Within an 8 mile stretch of coastline — 12 magnificent beaches to explore — Pony Trekking through virgin bush — Deep Sea Fishing with the Whangarei Deep Sea Anglers Club — Line fishing trips and sightseeing cruises to the spectacular Poor Knights Islands — rich in Maori legend and history with the highlight of the cruise a visit to the famous Dome Cave — a natural amphitheatre of rock — larger than a football field — into which you sightseeing cruiser enters. The Dome Cave has been visited by many world travellers and has been placed on an equal footing with the famous Blue Grotto on the Isle of Capri. For the SCUBA Diver tourist the Poor Knights Islands underwater conditions equal the world's best with average visibility of 100 feet plus and sheer drop-off's up to 200 feet.

Waipu Cove, south of Whangarei and Lang's Beach are popular summer resorts for swimming and surfing. An interesting museum at Waipu is open to the public and is dedicated to the district's early settlers who came from Nova Scotia.

The Kamo Springs, Waro rocks and Wairua Falls are yet a few more attractions to be seen in and around Whangarei.

Thirty-five miles north of Whangarei, just 3 miles south of Kawakawa, are the famous Waiomio Limestone Caves, situated only a short distance off the main highway. The caves are outstanding examples of nature's handiwork, housing beautiful displays of New Zealand's unique glow-worms

Visitors are taken on a tour of Roku's Cave for a small admission fee and can explore Tah's Cave, the smaller of the two major caves, and then the outcrops of massive limestone and sandstone boulders towering above the caves outside which have a fascinating origin.

From the main entrance you follow the guide along the cave stream and soon begin your tour of Roku's cave which is over 600 feet long and 60 feet high. It comprises many caverns and

NORTHLAND

galleries in limestone where an amazing range of stalactites and stalagmites are to be seen. High above the cave stream you climb into Roku's "kitchen", a cavern which is now illuminated to show its intricate formations and to let visitors stand on the cavern ledge and hear the story of how the woman Roku was discovered living here alone by the Kawiti family's ancestors 300 years ago.

Mr Walter Kawaiti, one of the district's paramount Maori chiefs of the Ngatihine and Ngapuhi tribes today, is able to give visitors to Waiomio the details of the history of his ancestors who settled at Waiomio 300 years ago, where they discovered the caves and how to this day they have remained the property of his family. Mr Kawiti is the great grandson of the famous Maori chief of the Ngatihine tribe, Te Ruki Kawiti, who signed the Treaty of Waitangi and the grandson of Maihi, Kawiti's youngest son who confirmed peace negotiations with the British in 1858.

Here in this reef of limestone and sandstone rocks lie the remains of the Ngatihine's most famous ancestors.

For further information and for details of concession rates for parties and bus tours tick No. 86 on Reader Service Card.

As you go north from Whangarei you may choose the coastal road to Russell or a direct run to Paihia. This brings you to the Bay of Islands, as yet the principal resort centre in the northern part of the North Island. Its popularity lies not only in the deep-sea fishing which writers like Zane Grey made famous over 30 years ago, but also in the extraordinary variety of scenery around this island-dotted bay, and no doubt in the wealth of historical monuments there which go back to New Zealand's settlement well over 100 years ago.

Paihia, essentially a holiday resort of four beautiful bays looking out over the Bay of Islands is 42 miles from Whangarei. The Bay's two main resort centres of Paihia and Russell are separated by



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water and although Russell is accessible by road Paihia is its principal link with regular passenger and vehicular ferry services across the narrow strip of water. Ever-increasing facilities in Paihia have developed it into an all-year-round holiday resort.

Paihia pier is the passenger ferry terminal and one of the many points of departure within the Bay for line fishing, big game fishing and the launch trips which are one of the most popular tourist attractions in New Zealand.

Only a few minutes drive from Paihia and across the Waitangi River is the Waitangi National Reserve and the famous Treaty House which records the birth of a nation and is a National Museum. The Treaty House was the home of James Busby, the first British resident and it stands on the ground where, in 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. This formal Treaty, signed by Captain Hobson, R.N., for Queen Victoria, and 45 Maori chieftains, brought New Zealand into the British Empire.

Alongside the Treaty House is a magnificently carved Maori Meeting House and a Maori War Canoe. The reserve is open daily to the public but the Treaty House is closed for one day each year, on the 6th February when the Trust Board holds its annual meeting. On that day a most impressive ceremony is held within the grounds in the evening to commemorate the signing of the Treaty.

Within the Reserve is a new tourist hotel, a first-class 18-hole golf course, and Mt. Bledisloe from which a magnificent panorama of the Bay of Islands can be enjoyed.

Apart from being on the threshold of the nation's most historical monuments, Paihia itself has some notable places of historical interest. The Williams Memorial Church erected in 1925 is the 4th building to occupy the site and is a memorial to the Rev. Williams, one of the earliest missionaries in New Zealand. The churchyard contains many graves of early settlers. Paihia itself was the home of New Zealand's first printing press and

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- Within easy driving distance of many historical and beauty spots of Northland.

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Proprietors

P.O. Box 247

KAIKOHE

Phone 73

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NORTHLAND

the site where the first ship was built by Missionaries in 1826. The famous Norfolk Island Pine, probably the oldest in New Zealand, is thought to have been planted by Mrs William Colenso in 1825.

Opua, three miles out of Paihia, is a loading wharf for overseas vessels and the Russell vehicular ferry terminal.

Russell is one of New Zealand's most charming and interesting resorts. The historic air of The Strand with its quaint old buildings and the fleet of pleasure craft in the beautiful harbour creates an interesting contrast between old and new.

Russell is simply loaded with history. Once it used to serve as a base for the Pacific Whaling fleet and rough and ready whalers enjoyed themselves in the town taverns and houses of ill fame.

Kororareka, as the township of Russell was originally known as the scene of many of New Zealand's historical memories. The first Post Office, the first Custom House and the first purely New Zealand bank were each opened here. Some of the history is still preserved in buildings which are tourist attractions today.

Christ Church, built in 1835, is the oldest church in New Zealand. It still shows bullet scars from the sacking of Kororareka by Hone Heke in 1845. Pompallier House, the headquarters of Bishop Pompallier, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of New Zealand is well worth a visit.

Overlooking Russell is Flagstaff Hill where the original pole carrying the British flag was cut down three times by the famous Maori Chief, Hone Heke.

Just over the ridge at the back of the town is Long Beach with its sandy shore facing the open Pacific Ocean, offering excellent bathing and surfing.

Driving from Paihia to Kerikeri is an easy run of 16 miles. The Haruru Falls are worth seeing along the way and are only 100 yards off the main road.

Kerikeri lies at the head of the Kerikeri Inlet, an arm of the Bay of Islands, and has a charm of its own. The old

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Fullers are the people who run the world-famous "Cream Trip", the 60-mile day-on-the-Bay cruise. That's only the start. They have eighteen boats in all — luxury fishing boats, water taxis and so on. They'll take you fishing for swordfish — in a party or on private charter — or out for a day's line fishing. They run two sightseeing tours in addition to the "Cream Trip": the spectacular Cape Brett express cruise (mornings) and the "Around the Islands" high-speed cruise (afternoons). Enjoy Otehei Bay Lodge on lovely Urupukapuka Island for an away-from-it-all holiday. If it's at the Bay of Islands — and has anything to do with boats, sightseeing, fishing, holidaying — Fullers can arrange it all for you.



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Paihia (Phone 70M) and Russell
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NORTHLAND

stone house at Kerikeri is one of the most famous landmarks in New Zealand. Built in 1833 as a storehouse and refuge and close to the oldest wooden house in the country, Kemp House, built in 1819, the two structures today (still occupied) are vivid reminders of the past.

Kerikeri is the site of the first mission station to be established in New Zealand and it was here that the first plough bit into New Zealand soil. Among places to see are Hone Heke's pa across the inlet at Kororipo, the unique full-scale model of a pre-European Maori village constructed on the banks of the Kerikeri River, the numerous craft shops, the nearby waterfalls and the Kauri forest and of course, the beautiful citrus orchards of the area, some being the biggest in the country.

The main east coast highway (No. 10) passes through the picturesque township of Kao and shortly afterwards you reach Whangaroa, scene of the infamous destruction of the crew and all passengers of the "Boyd" by Maoris in 1809. Whangaroa Harbour is one of the most beautiful and perfect natural harbours in the Southern Hemisphere. The steep rocky cliffs and hillsides falling sharply into deep water and the many tidal inlets and bays provide magnificent scenery which can best be seen by boat. Launches take visitors on scenic trips.

One of the minor canoes of the A.D. 1350 Great Migration, Te Riukakara, made its landfall at Whangaroa.

Today, Whangaroa is an ever-growing holiday resort and the headquarters of New Zealand's most northern Big Game Fishing Club. Nearby Tauranga and Wainui Bays are becoming popular beaches with camping facilities.

The road north leads on to Mangonui Harbour, once an old whaling port and today a popular beach resort, then runs parallel to a beautiful coast line embracing Coopers Beach and Cable Bay and then goes on to Awanui and Kaitaia.

As a tourist resort, Kaitaia's principal attraction lies in its central location as a base for touring the Far North, and of course, to visit the famous Ninety Mile Beach and Cape Reinga.

From Kaitaia to the south, two routes may be taken, the first being the road

through the Mangamuka Scenic Reserve and past Omahuta Forest on to Kaikohe where a short distance away is Ngawha Springs. These springs comprise mercurial curative waters.

A trip can also be taken through Hokianga North and a crossing by ferry from Kohukohu to Rawene.

Whether you take the first or second route you will be then in a position to move to the west coast through Opononi.

The west coast of Northland between Kaitaia and Dargaville has some of the most unique countryside and scenery in New Zealand. Previously underpublicised, it is now achieving popularity as a touring area. The towering West Coast cliffs, completely unspoilt bush, small gemlike lakes and the 60 miles or so of beautiful twisting waterways of the Hokianga Harbour are some of the major highlights of the area.

Places like Opononi, Rawene and Omapere offer some extremely unusual sidelights on New Zealand scenery along the Hokianga Harbour and are rapidly developing tourist resorts.

Further south the road goes through two famous forests before coming to Dargaville — the Waipoua Forest and Trounson Park. These forests are notable for their magnificent kauri trees, among the oldest and biggest in the Southern Hemisphere.

Going further south down the coast you came to Dargaville. This is the centre of the northern Wairoa, rich with its early history. The Wairoa River is considered to be New Zealand's finest navigable inland waterway and Dargaville in the early days was one of the chief kauri ports. The famous toheroa grounds near Dargaville and its nearby beaches, ideal for surfing and surfcasting are attracting more people each year.

Leaving Dargaville you pass through Matakohē where a stop could be made to see a museum housing interesting displays of the old gum fields and kauri forests.

The highway south leads to the Whangarei-Auckland Junction about 44 miles south of Dargaville, where you may continue to Wellsford and to Auckland, or you may branch off to the left to end your Northland trip at Whangarei.

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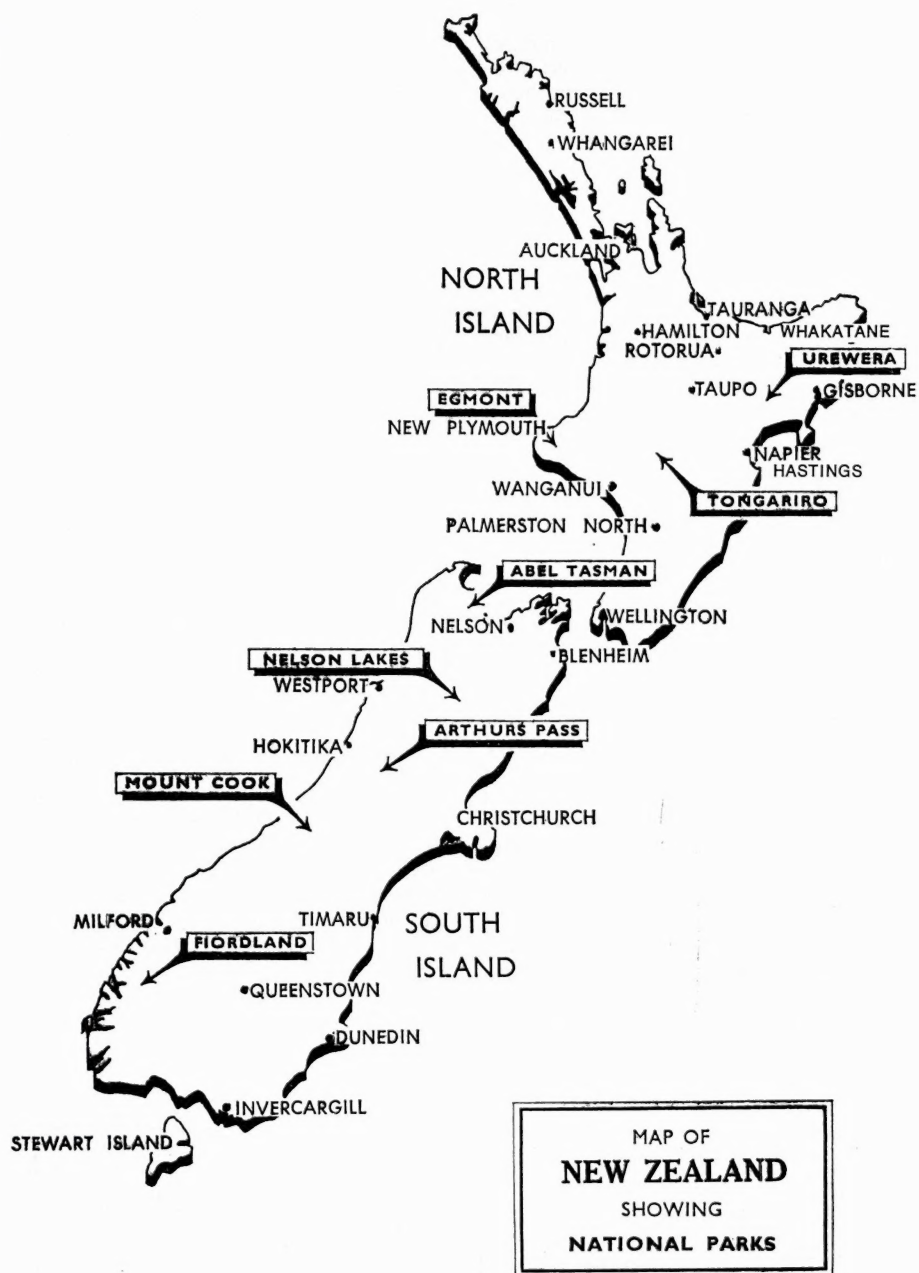
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ADVERTISER'S READER SERVICE NUMBERS

Acacia Lodge	226	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mayfair Hotel	265	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambassador Motel	220	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mayor Island	203	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asteridge Souvenirs	85	<input type="checkbox"/>	Melrose Lodge	257	<input type="checkbox"/>
Auckland Automobile Assn.	139	<input type="checkbox"/>	McGlashens Rental Cars	210	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bank of N.S.W.	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motel Pacific Rendezvous	273	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bay of Islands Motor Camp	278	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motel Taupo	246	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beachcomber Souvenirs	136	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motel Manapouri	134	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beach Haven Motel	240	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motel Roxburgh	255	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bel Aire Motel	227	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ngawha Springs Hotel	279	
Bell Air — Executive Air Travel	209	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neil Housing	65	<input type="checkbox"/>
Braxmere Fishing Lodge	247	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newman Bros. (N.I.) Ltd.	267	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casa Blanca Motel	271	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newmans Coach Tours	12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chamelleon Publishing Co.	140	<input type="checkbox"/>	Niederer, Ross. Ltd.	208	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chandris Lines	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Okataina Tourist Lodge	230	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chevron Restaurant	225	<input type="checkbox"/>	Opal Springs	38	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clutha Licensing Trust	253	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orakei Korako	245	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colonial Lodge Motel	263	<input type="checkbox"/>	Penneys Souvenirs	224	<input type="checkbox"/>
Couper's Tourist Court	212	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perrys Little Gift Shop	63	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled Servicemens Shop (Wn.)	87	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pinewood Lodge Motels	281	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled Servicemens Shop Npr.	266	<input type="checkbox"/>	Redwood Motel	133	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don Lodge	131	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadhouse, The	135	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don Stewart Ltd.	205	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sahara Motel	248	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duty Free Shop	61	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandbrooks Motel	264	<input type="checkbox"/>
A. E. Fuller & Sons	280	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stateway Motel	223	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Course Motel	242	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schweppes	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
Haeremai Motel	256	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheepskin Rug Shops	62	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hamurana Springs	228	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sita World Travel	53	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hend y's Souvenirs	250	<input type="checkbox"/>	South Pacific Dolls	141	<input type="checkbox"/>
H & H Travel	138	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stan & Rea Potts	221	<input type="checkbox"/>
Highway Lodge	254	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sun Haven Motel	204	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interflora	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sunseekers Motel	277	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jet Boat Travel	49	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tauranga Aero Club	202	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kelvin Hotel	132	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tauranga Big Game Fishing		
La Paloma	137	<input type="checkbox"/>	Club	203	<input type="checkbox"/>
La Scala	251	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tauranga Bus Services	201	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lake View Hotel Motel	244	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Reef	213	<input type="checkbox"/>
Luxury Landliners	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tropicana Motel	261	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mansion House	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tropicana Motel (Paihia)	276	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mantilla Licenced Restaurant	260	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tourist & Publicity Dept.	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine Excursions	252	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twists Customs Agents	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Waiteti Lakefront Motel	229	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Wardlaw Caravan Centre	211	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Wellington Scenic Bus Tours	109	<input type="checkbox"/>
			William Hindmarsh Ltd.	243	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Xclusive Motels	262	<input type="checkbox"/>



HOUSING AND HOME OWNERSHIP

In common with many other countries, New Zealand experienced an acute housing shortage after the Second World War. By 1962, the post-war boom in home-building appeared to be over; however, after a lull, the demand for housing has again gathered momentum.

During the 10 years to March 31, 1962, 207,700 new houses were built, the peak year being 1961-62 with 24,300 new houses. The Government has been building rental houses since 1936, but State houses constitute only seven per cent of all housing. Pride of ownership is strong: nearly 30 per cent of all private dwellings are freehold and a further 40 per cent are currently being bought on mortgage.

The typical New Zealand home is of 1,000 square feet, has three bedrooms and cost \$7,000 to build. For some freedom of choice, and as a cover against a few high-cost areas, a new settler should be prepared for an outlay of \$8,400 for house and section. Private lending institutions will usually advance on mortgage from two-thirds to three-quarters of their valuation of a property, while the State Advances Corporation will grant a loan of up to \$6,500 to a home builder who owns a suitable section.

Mrs New Zealand's home is what the real estate trade terms "all electric". It has an electric stove, electrically-heated hot water, electric radiators and electrically-powered amenities such as a washing-machine, refrigerator and carpet-sweeper, and in many cases, a clothes dryer and electric blankets.

The "own your own home" dictum is so deeply embedded in New Zealanders that a considerable proportion of flats in new apartment buildings are for sale to individual buyers rather than for lease. Less than 25 per cent of all dwellings are rented and 87 per cent of all

inhabited dwellings are private houses. New Zealand has always had a horror of slums and congested living space. The central core of its largest city, Auckland, cover 29 square miles with a population of 145,000. This density of 5,000 people to the square mile compares with 22,000 in New York and 13,000 in Greater London.

Building societies, insurance companies and banks are major sources of finance for home building, and the Government has a significant role in the provision of loan money for persons on small to moderate salaries and with children. The State Advances Corporation lends at low interest to build new houses. Provided the proposed house is a modest one, that the applicant makes a reasonable contribution and his salary is not more than \$2,280 plus \$100 for each child, the corporation will lend at 3 per cent. The corporation's normal rate is 5½ per cent, which is below the average rate for loans from private institutions.

The "family benefit" (a Government grant of \$1.50 for each dependent child under 16 or, if the child is at college or university, under the age of 18) may be obtained in advance in one lump sum up to a maximum of \$2,000 to help build a house, repay an existing mortgage, or alter or extend an existing home. Many people who would otherwise have had to remain in rented houses have been able to obtain their own homes.

The State also builds houses to rent to people who are unable to accept the responsibility of home ownership, or to whom their types of employment or liability to transfer makes home ownership undesirable. The State rental scheme enables houses to be more readily available to needy persons or those on lower incomes, and it has also permitted greater mobility in the labour force.

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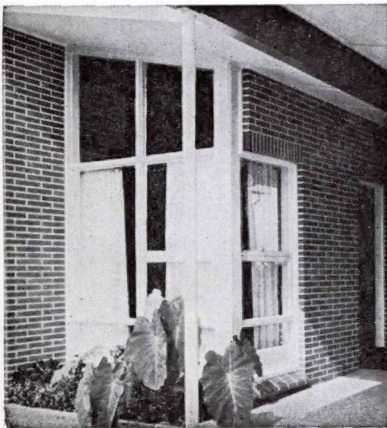
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